

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE CHICAGO PRESS ON THE PULLMAN BOYCOTT.

CHICAGO being the center of the great railroad-strike that has grown out of the Pullman boycott, the views of the Chicago papers possess greater interest than those with less opportunity of intimate knowledge of the actual conditions. We, therefore, confine our selections on the general aspects of the strike-situation to the Press of Chicago, special phases of the strike being treated under other headings.

**The Strike Deserves Success.**—"The public sees very clearly the righteousness of this strike of railway-operatives in the interests of the suffering car-builders of Pullman. It sees, and it indorses the noble motives of the switchmen and trainmen already committed to the struggle for the very life of their organizations and of all railway labor-organizations—for this great conflict is nothing less. And, seeing, the public contents itself in patience with impaired train-service, and only wonders indignantly why all the cognate organizations of railway-employees do not, as organizations, go into this struggle and support the A. R. U. to the extent of their energies and abilities.

"This strike, which had its inception in sympathy for the unfortunate employees of the Pullman Palace Car-Company, has resolved itself into a great struggle between organized labor and organized capital—the first fighting for the right of existence, the latter for the preservation of a system under which labor can be made to bear all the burdens and uncertainties of the railway-business, thus assuring the safety and productiveness of capital. The members of the American Railway Union are not fighting for themselves alone, but for the basic principles underlying the organization of labor. Nor are they fighting the Pullman Company alone, but a powerful alliance of railroads, freight, and passenger lines, terminal and depot companies, and related interests. That this alliance exists is proved by the fact that every move of the railroads is carefully discussed, before it is made, in the General Managers' Association, and that its verdict is binding upon any road concerned in the strike. This association of agents of the monopolies even proposes to import men from the East to replace striking trainmen and switchmen throughout the West. All this goes to show that it is an organization of capital against which the American Railway Union is making such a plucky stand for the rights of organized labor. . . . If the men

but hold together and maintain the peaceable, dignified position they have thus far occupied, their victory is assured. But, in any event, if they are to win in this crucial struggle there must be no rioting, no disorder, no collisions with the law."—*The Times (Dem.)*.

**A Strike Against the People.**—"The interference of Debs' 'American Railway Union' at Pullman was uncalled for, meddling, and injudicious. It aggravated and prolonged the bad situation of affairs. If this organization, led by reckless feather-heads, swellheads, and hotheads, had kept out, the strike probably would have been settled before this time to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"The strike is injuring laboring-men more than any other class. They are the greatest sufferers. The price of provisions is increasing. If the strike continues, there will be a scarcity of milk and fuel. Thousands are deprived of employment by the stoppage of railway-transportation for materials and products.

"In these and other ways, the strike has ceased to be merely a war against the Pullman Company and against the railway-corporations. It is a war of bushwhackers and highwaymen against all classes of the people. Its effect is to shut off the food-supply, and to rob families of other comforts. It is causing privation in every home of labor and the poor. It is a strike against the people, marked by lawlessness, inhumanity, a disregard of property-rights, a savage indifference to the sufferings of the helpless and those ill-provided with the necessities of life."—*The Herald (Dem.)*.

**Not a Fight of Labor Against Capital.**—"This is not a fight of labor against capital. It is a criminally injudicious attack of certain forces of organized labor upon every other kind of labor and upon all popular interests in common. It is an irrational, cruel, and, as we have no doubt it will prove, a fatal outbreak occasioned by the orders and advice of men who, wholly incompetent to manage or direct a movement of the kind, have precipitated deliberately a crisis, the evils of which should react upon them to their legal punishment.

"In the most insanely vicious way conceivable, an issue has been raised by organized labor that should now and for all time be decisively settled by the respecters of law and order. That issue is defined in the question, 'Shall the fact that an organization of men styles itself a labor-organization exempt that organization from the responsibilities to law that all other organizations and all other individuals are obliged to respect?' Debs and his followers need not delude themselves with the notion that this question will be decided in the affirmative in the process of present events. No rebellion so unjust and unreasoning against the common welfare can succeed in a country that was able to beat down so formidable an assault upon the principles of law and government as was the Southern rebellion of 1861-65."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*.

**An Attack on Civic Freedom.**—"Instead of being regarded as a labor-strike, the American Railway Union strike is everywhere looked upon as a concerted attack on social peace and civic freedom. It is seen that the Railway Union, through its President, has insolently usurped the authority to make war upon all lines of railway-transportation in order to enforce the claims of the employees of a great manufacturing establishment. . . .

"When a strike becomes war, then every man has to declare to whom he owes allegiance. In times of peace, the laborer may cling to his Union, the capitalist to his wealth, the politician to his party, each class to its particular theory and practice, but when it comes to war, every American, through business depression, industrial upheavals, riots and rumors of riots, will enlist for American liberty. To American law, which is for us the throne of liberty and the scepter of civilization, we owe our first allegiance. When the indignity of despising its authority is put upon our National, State and municipal Government, as has been

done by Debs and his associates, then it behooves all classes to make up their minds to be Americans or Anarchists."—*The Journal (Rep.)*.

**The Public's Right to Arbitration.**—"Striking railway-men have no more right to determine whether or not a certain road shall haul a car of a given kind, than to decide whether the engine shall burn wood, coal, or coke, or transport blue- or black-eyed people. The arm that touches a car or engine to obstruct a train belongs to a rioter, and it should be paralyzed instantly, but legally. Unhappily, the very road in question may have been snatched from defrauded innocent stockholders, 'wrecked' by dishonest stock-jobbers, and then bought up in a sham sale at ten per cent. by some of the very men who are now resisting the strikers. As against the latter, the roads deserve no sympathy, but, meantime, the people who chartered the road are being delayed and injured by a transit paralysis caused by the dual contestants. Right there enters the public's right to an arbitration to find out who is the real offender against the rights of the public. People in general deserve inconvenience as long as they lazily abstain from all care of public interests until a strike occurs."—*Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis.), Chicago*.

### FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

ONE of the most important phases of the great railroad-strike is the intervention of the Federal Government to preserve order and enforce the laws with reference to the mails and inter-State commerce. The Federal Government has interfered in two ways,—through United States courts, which have issued orders or injunctions against the leaders of the strike, and by ordering Federal troops for service in Illinois. The injunctions issued by several courts are described as drag-net injunctions by the Press, and Judge Grosscup, who himself issued one, is said to have expressed his fear that the injunctions might prove "Gatling guns on paper." Judge Tuley, of Chicago, is reported to have said that the injunctions would not be followed as precedents in the future. The essential and fundamental part of the injunction restrains the defendants, President Debs and others,—

"From interfering or stopping any of the business of any of the railroads in Chicago engaged as common carriers of passengers and freight between States, and from interfering with mail, express, or other trains, whether freight or passenger, engaged in inter-State commerce, or destroying the property of any of the railroads; from entering their grounds, for the purpose of stopping trains or interfering with property; from compelling or inducing by threats, persuasion, or violence any of the employees of said roads to refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as employees of such roads in connection with inter-State commerce of such railroads or the carrying of mails, passengers, or freight; or attempting to induce by threats or intimidation any of the employees of such roads engaged in inter-State business or operation of mail trains to leave the service of such roads, or preventing any persons from entering the service of such roads."

Opinions differ as to the power of the courts to issue such an injunction, which certain papers denounce as too sweeping and involving serious danger to personal liberty. But much more important questions have been raised by the direct interference of the Washington authorities, who sent troops to Illinois without having received any request for aid from the State Government of Illinois. President Cleveland ordered General Miles to Chicago and invested him with full power to take any steps necessary for the suppression of the mob obstructing the passage of the mail trains and inter-State commerce. Governor Altgeld promptly protested against the President's action, stating that the State Government was amply prepared to deal with the situation, and that the President was imposed upon by men having selfish political motives for ignoring the local government and obtaining Federal aid. Governor Altgeld said he regarded the President's arbitrary action as a violation of the basic principles of the Constitution, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Federal troops. The President responded as follows:

"Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the Post Office Department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United States that process of

the Federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the States. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of Federal authority, the presence of Federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city."

To this, Governor Altgeld replied by saying that it was the President's duty to inform himself of the actual situation by consulting the local authorities, and that any other course was subversive of the Constitution and fraught with dangers of despotism and military dictatorship. The President's second reply was:

"While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and property."

Judge Tuley agrees with Governor Altgeld's position, but admits that the present time is not one for discussion, but action.

The President's power to order troops into a State is defined in sections 5,298 and 5,299 of the Revised Statutes. Section 5,299, chiefly relied upon in the present emergency, says:

"Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy in any State so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constitutional authorities of such State are unable to protect, or from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President and it shall be his duty to take such measures by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations."

On Sunday night, July 8, the President issued a proclamation warning all persons engaged in "unlawful obstructions and assemblages" in the State of Illinois, and especially in Chicago, to disperse by noon on Monday, July 9, and declaring that "those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or interfering with the functions of the Government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies." The troops employed against the riotous mob, says the President, will act with moderation, but there will be no hesitation in the decisive treatment of the guilty.

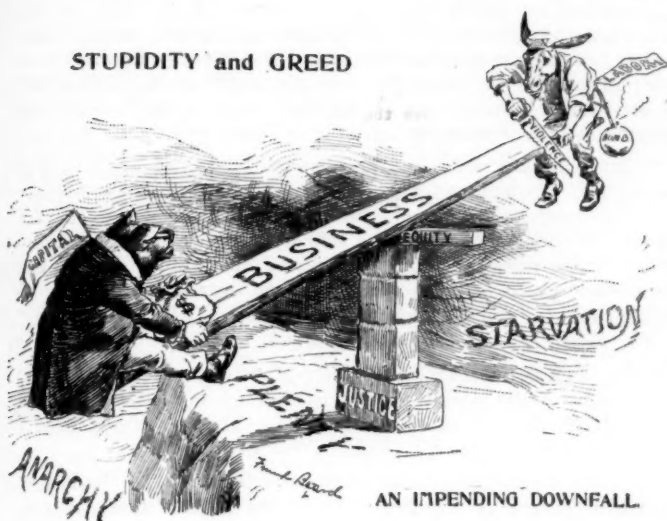
At this writing (Monday) the strike-situation is more threatening than at any time since the beginning of the trouble. The rioting in Chicago continues, in spite of the firing on the mob by the troops on July 7. At Hammond, Ind., across the border-line, the Federal troops, after a night of disorder and violence, fired several volleys into the mob.

The building-trades of Chicago have announced their readiness to strike in order to help the Pullman employees and the American Railway Union, and the Knights of Labor are also ready to join the strike. So far, the East is free from trouble, but the labor-organizations of New York and Boston have adopted resolutions denouncing the Federal Government for protecting the railroad-corporations, and indorsing the position of the American Railway Union. President Debs feels confident, and says that a general strike of all organized labor in the United States is not improbable.

**An Act of Would-Be Dictators.**—"That it should have taken the various governmental agencies so long a time to get around to do something to the point toward protecting the American public, and American commerce, and American freedom of travel against this most irrational, unjustifiable, and impudent Debs conspiracy is matter for profound humiliation. It has shamed



## STUPIDITY and GREED



AN IMPENDING DOWNFALL.

—Ram's Horn.

American patriotism to the burning point. All good people sympathize with the cause of labor in its efforts to better the conditions of life among all who labor and are heavy laden. All sensible men keenly appreciate the terrible financial and industrial depression through which we are passing. Every right-minded person abhors to see an injustice being done to any. . . . Beyond that, this strike against the whole railway-system of the country, this indiscriminate sweepstake strike against the entire public, was an act of the rankest injustice. It was the act of a set of would-be dictators who seem not to know the difference between the sacred spirit of justice and an altogether criminal, wild-eyed passion for sheer revenge."—*The Advance (Congregationalist)*, Chicago.

**No Other Way to Obtain Labor's Right.**—"It cannot be denied that there are disorders, but how are the workmen, ill-paid as they are, to obtain their rights if they are not allowed to interfere with business? The United States calls itself a Republic. Germany is called a military monarchy. But it is simply impossible that a great manufacturer in Germany would be allowed to reject arbitration, if he has reduced the wages of his men, and these men preserve perfect order at the beginning of the strike. The Emperor would exercise irresistible power upon such a German Pullman. The great manufacturers over there know how to evade such conflicts by a better treatment of their men. We do not mean to say that they are all as philanthropic as Krupp and Dörfus, but even Stumm, the 'railroad king,' could not act toward his men as Pullman has done."—*The Evangelische Zeitschrift (Evangelical)*, Chicago.

**The Law Responsible for the Strike-Policy.**—"What a pity that the striking railroad men cannot be classified with the 'ignorant foreigners,' the Huns, Poles, Italians, and other 'European Barbarians.' The fact that even American workmen may be brought to disregard 'public' opinion will make a bad impression in certain quarters. But what can the workmen do when they are forced to work for wages which allow them only to vegetate? The American wage-earner is the victim of such practice. The fault is with the law, which protects property, but does not protect the laborer who creates property. It is the law which forces this fight for life and death upon the laborer, and the Strike is their only weapon of offense."—*The Arbeiter Zeitung (Labor)*, Chicago.

**Outlaws Seeking Legal Protection.**—"Every request of the railroads for United States deputy marshals to protect their property is granted without even the most casual inquiry whether special protection is desirable or necessary. While the country has to foot the bills for these Federal janissaries, and their bills are always extravagantly high, no serious objection could be raised to this costly method of protecting railway property, were it not for the constant defiance of the Federal statutes regulating inter-State commerce by the railway-managers. Those who want to invoke the law and the power of the Government for their own protection should be willing at all times to set an example of obedience to law and submission to the regulations established by law for their government. The trouble with the

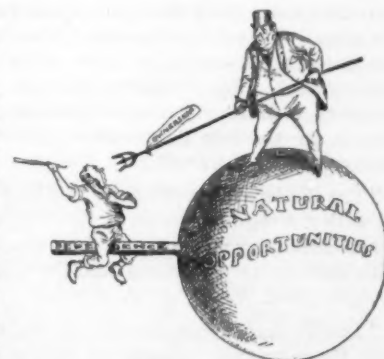
railroads is that they are always outlaws, but want everybody else, including patrons, employees, and the public at large, to be submissive to such laws as happen to favor or protect their interest."—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha.

**Let the Government Take Entire Control.**—"While everything runs smoothly and trains are unobstructed, nothing is heard of the relations of the railway-companies to the Federal service. But let the hand of the striker be raised against the orderly progress of traffic, and at once the carrying of the mails—a purely socialistic function of existing governments—becomes vested with peculiar importance and sacredness. There is, manifestly, no good reason in morals why interference with correspondence should be regarded as a more heinous offense than an obstruction of telephone or telegraph service, or the malicious stoppage of transit of express packages. Yet the law has ordained otherwise; and under the protection of the Federal statutes, which link the railways indissolubly with the beneficent and altruistic post-office system, the railway-managers may bid defiance to strikers in any numbers and of all sorts and degrees of malevolence. Federal troops will promptly crush them out. . . . If the arm of Federal authority is to be called upon now and again, as occasion may arise, to insure the orderly operation of railways under stress of internal disturbance, why may not similarly satisfactory results follow upon the assumption by the Federal power of the entire business of railway-transportation?"—*The News (Ind.)*, Newark, N. J.

**Pushing Jealousy of Federal Government Too Far.**—"It is a perfectly sound instinct which prompts people to be jealous of the intervention of Federal authority in matters which primarily concern individual States. But it is pushing that jealousy too far to take exception to the exercise of the power of the National Government to prevent the interruption of the United States mail-service and the paralysis of inter-State commerce. As to the right of the Government to protect the transmission of its mails, there never has been any question, and the transportation of merchandise from State to State is a function of only less importance. It has been explicitly declared by law that any combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States is illegal, and it has been held by the courts that the successful effort of a labor-union to intimidate and overawe those engaged in conducting the commerce of the country is contrary to the statute. The action of the President and the Attorney-General in calling for United States troops to protect the operation of inter-State railways against lawless disturbance is therefore not only within the limit of their authority, but is clearly in the line of their duty. It is action which they would be justly censurable for failing to take, and to which only ignorant or prejudiced persons can take exception."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

**An Evil Sign of the Times.**—"It is an evil sign of the times—a sign of the growing disposition to lean on the Federal arm for the support of the local civil power—that when a railroad is threatened with interference from strikers it hastens to find some pretext for applying for Federal aid. It distrusts the power or willingness of the State. It should be within the power of the local civil authorities to protect commerce in this vital point, as well as to protect every man in the right to work—one of the indisputable rights of labor—and the hesitation, the weakness, the indifference displayed by the local authorities are fast converting men to the dangerous notion that a strong Federal Government is the only safe guarantee of good order."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

**Usurpation by Injunction.**—"After watching the Federal Constitution in operation for twenty years or more, Thomas Jefferson, with his keen prevision, declared that encroachments upon popular liberty in the United States were more to be dreaded from the Federal judiciary than from either the executive or the legislative

What can he do, but strike back?  
—Grip, Toronto.

branch of the Government. . . . Never before has the Constitution been so perverted or the law so strained as in the injunction issued on Monday by Judges Grosscup and Woods. By that injunction, the Federal Government is made to declare not only that it is violation of Federal law to interfere with trains carrying the United States mails, but equally so to interfere with express and passenger trains, to enter the grounds of the railroad-companies, and even to 'interfere with the business of the roads' by offering *promises* to the employees. . . . So outrageous a stretch of Federal power was not attempted during the Civil War, when, amid the tumult of arms, laws were silent. It is infinitely more harmful and dangerous than the stupid strike against which it is directed.

"If this injunction stands, if the Federal courts, with the aid of the corporation-owned Attorney-General, succeed in establishing this monstrous usurpation as law, then, in common justice and fairness, the Federal Government must take possession of the railroads and run them as a part of the public service, recognizing its obligations to the employees over whom it claims a right of control not extended to any other class of workmen."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

**The Power and Responsibility of the Federal Government.**—"When the Supreme Court declared that Congress alone could regulate inter-State commerce, and when Congress passed the Law regulating such commerce, the duty of protecting inter-State commerce was acknowledged. The duty of Congress is as broad as its power. If it had not only paramount but exclusive power to regulate commerce between the States, it had not only the paramount but exclusive duty of protecting that commerce. It would be an absurdity to suppose that the courts, the army and the navy of the Nation would enforce the passage of a letter from place to place, but would stand idle and helpless while merchandise and even citizens were stopped by highwaymen, who are none the less highwaymen because they do not pillage openly and do pretend to be organized laboring-men. . . . This involves an apparent departure from the precedent that the Federal power should interfere only upon the application of a Governor; it involves apparently an extension of the powers of the Federal Government, to which the party now in power has always been opposed. In reality it does neither of these things; it merely applies to the present interference with inter-State commerce the principle imbedded in the Constitution."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

#### Brief Comments.

"Any combination to interrupt the regular transportation of the mails means anarchy and rebellion, which must be suppressed by all means in the power of the Government. But as mail-trains are not made up of mail-cars alone, it is the duty of the Government to see to it that there shall be no interference with any cars in the trains carrying mails. In the necessary conditions of railroad-transportation, there can be no boycott of the Pullman cars that does not involve a boycott of the mail-cars as well."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

"The protest against calling out the military is based upon an assumption equally erroneous. The intimation that behind it is a spirit inimical to labor and subservient to the employing class is without the slightest justification. It is appealed to that the business and the traffic of the country may be protected and ruin averted. It does not force men to work, but it does say to them that they must meet the common duty of citizenship by obeying the laws. They may not only refuse their own services, but may use peaceful persuasion to deter others from accepting railroad employment. They cannot, however, commit trespass, destroy property, exercise violence, or place an embargo upon a commerce that is an absolute necessity to National stability."—*The Free Press (Dem.)*, Detroit.

"The Federal Government is doing its whole duty in backing up with the regular troops of the United States the orders of the courts enjoining strikers and their sympathizers from interfering with inter-State commerce and the passage of the mails."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The Federal Government has no business acting as a policeman for a private corporation on the Fourth of July, or on any other day."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Syracuse, N. Y.

"It is quite true that the development of the Federal power has

exceeded the anticipations of the framers of the Constitution; but so has the general development of the country, and as far as the political development has been along the general lines laid down in the Constitution, it has been natural, legitimate and healthy."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

"Time was when the courts were the refuge of the poor and oppressed. Time now is when, in a conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, judgment for the former is rendered in advance. It is argued that these acts are justified by public emergency. The answer is that the greater the public danger the more need there is for an impartial and dignified judiciary, to whom the poor and the rich may alike appeal with confidence."—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

"The lawless interruption of inter-State commerce and illegal suspension of the postal service, in which every citizen has an interest, affords adequate justification for Federal interference."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

"It is the duty of every mayor, police-officer, sheriff, Governor, and, if necessary, of the President of the United States, to protect with all the powers at their command the right of the American people to freedom of travel on their own highways."—*The Outlook (Undenom.)*, New York.

"The power now exercised by the Government of the United States is as old as the Constitution itself. It is derived from those provisions of that instrument which give Congress exclusive control over the postal-service of the Nation and inter-State commerce."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

#### THE KYLE-RESOLUTION AND THE DAVIS-LETTER.

THE first intimation of Federal interference in the Pullman boycott led Senator Kyle, Populist, to introduce a resolution in the Senate directing that no warrant be issued by any Federal officer against any persons for the alleged obstruction of railroad-trains, unless it shall appear that such persons have interfered with the movement of *such part of the trains as is necessary for the carrying of the mails*, and providing further that the detachment of Pullman cars shall not constitute an offense against Federal laws. Senator Davis (Rep.) was requested by a local branch of the Railway Union to support this resolution, and he answered as follows in a letter:

"I will not support Senator Kyle's resolution. It is against your own real welfare. It is also a blow at the security, peace, and rights of millions of people who never harmed you or your associates.

"My duty to the Constitution and the laws forbids me to sustain a resolution to legalize lawlessness. The same duty rests upon you and your associates. The power to regulate commerce among the several States is vested by the Constitution in Congress. Your associates have usurped that power by force at Hammond and other places, and have destroyed commerce between the States in these particular instances. You are rapidly approaching the overt act of levying war against the United States, and you will find the definition of that act in the Constitution. I trust that wiser thoughts will regain control. You might as well ask me to vote to dissolve this Government."

Senator Palmer (Dem.) also declined to support the Kyle Resolution, but he took occasion to express sympathy with trades-unions and refrained from denouncing the Pullman boycott. The consequence is that his letter has evoked no comment at all, while that of Senator Davis is occasioning any amount of admiring commendation, specimens of which we reproduce:

**Senator Davis' Moral Courage.**—"It requires some moral courage, no doubt, for a man in political life, dependent upon the votes of a fickle populace, to speak out strongly and truthfully in this fashion, but such utterances are timely. If the 'labor-vote,' as it is falsely called—for it is only the vote swayed and controlled by demagogues—is to be cast as a unit against such wise statesmen as Senator Davis because they oppose anarchy, then it will be necessary for sensible people to vote as a unit against the labor demagogues and in support of the Constitution and the laws."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

**Why Don't Trades-Unions Speak?**—"A line separating those who are for the public as against the strikers from those who are for the strikers as against the public has been drawn through the



community with the cleanness of a razor stroke by the action of two Senators of the United States.

"Those who think that President Debs may properly, when he so desires, compel all American citizens to stay at home, and those who think that the public right to travel is paramount to the ambitions of the American Railway Union, must take sides respectively with Senator Kyle of South Dakota, a Populist, and Senator Davis of Minnesota, a Republican. The Kyle party and the Davis party now divide the public.

"Besides the unbounded respect and approval which every reasonable citizen will accord to Senator Davis' truly patriotic refusal to debase his power as a legislator to an appeal of essential lawlessness, we especially invite the consideration of every member of a trade-union living East or West.

"This railway-strike is a public outrage. Why is it that the trade-unions, the labor-organizations, in whose name Debs professes to rise against the public, do not manfully drive from themselves this seemingly persistent spirit of hostility to the public interest, and declare that, at this crisis, Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota expresses sentiments to which every one of his fellow citizens in all conditions and circumstances of life is bound to say, 'Aye!'"—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

"Senator Kyle's joint resolution was on its face so monstrous an invasion of legal procedure that mere ridicule of it does not suffice. It demanded, in short, the exemption from statutory offenses by mere resolution of what for centuries has been a misdemeanor at common law."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg.

"Like all men who, under the spur of strong feeling, throw expediency to the winds, burn their boats behind them and declare for the everlasting right, Senator Davis has made himself famous and beloved of all the people."—*The Pioneer Press (Rep.)*, St. Paul.

"The Senator who introduced it [Kyle's Bill] ought to be expelled for his treasonable suggestion; and the time is coming when such fellows will have to be promptly put out of our legislative halls, as a means of securing peace, order, and the enforcement of law."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Chattanooga.

"Mr. Kyle can find as much justice in his resolution as he could find in an amendment to the Constitution which should read, 'To strikers all license is permissible, and for all infringement of law there shall be immunity from punishment.' Senator Kyle is an Anarchist if there ever was one."—*The Times (Rep.)*, Brooklyn.

**Senator Sherman on the Pullman-Monopoly.**—Senator Sherman's resolution instructing the committee on inter-State commerce to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the employment and use of sleeping- and parlor-cars not owned by railroad companies engaged in inter-State commerce, the cost of operating them, the charges made for their use, and what ought to be reasonable charges for the seats, berths, and sections in such cars, has brought down upon him a torrent of denunciation. Although he distinctly stated in an interview that his resolution has no real connection with the strike of the Pullman employees or the boycott of the Pullman cars, the newspapers accuse him of demagogism and selfish political motives. Mr. Sherman said that he regarded the Pullman Company as an outrageous monopoly, which extorts high prices for very poor accommodations. The United States, he thought, could easily control the charges for sleepers, just as railway fares have been regulated by means of the Inter-State Commerce Law. The newspapers say that the resolution cannot but lend moral support to the boycotters and strikers, and that Senator Sherman has chosen a very inopportune occasion for his attack upon the alleged greed of the Pullman Company.

#### THE DANGER LURKING BEHIND STRIKES.

THE question of strikes and their tendency in this country is probably the foremost question of the day, the question doomed to put republican government on its trial. At this moment a difference between the railway-companies and their employees has resulted in a strike disordering the whole railway-traffic of the Western States, and threatening to cut off New York and other Eastern cities from their Western sources of supply of the prime necessities of life. It is not so much a question of

whether the men are striking against a real grievance or not. The actual condition with which we are confronted is that of a powerful organization equipped for war, and ready to declare war at any moment, designing to create so general a suspension of industry that the suffering public will insist on the adjustment of the difficulty on any terms. This state of things cannot be tolerated indefinitely, and the question arises, "Are we drifting toward strong Government? Will the outcome be the settlement, by the State, of wages and all other difficulties between employers and employed?" The question is raised by William Nelson Black in *The Engineering Magazine*, July, but he takes the view that the people are attached to their Government, that the majority are hard-headed practical men who realize that they have to earn their bread by the labor of their hands anyway, and that as between the present state of affairs and State Socialism, they will be just as ready to accept the employer as the slave-driver. He quotes Herbert Spencer, in his recent tribute to Professor Tyndall, as follows:

"My faith in free institutions, originally strong (though always joined with the belief that the maintenance and success of them is a question of popular character), has in these later years been greatly decreased by the conviction that the fit character is not possessed by any people, nor is likely to be possessed for ages to come. A nation of which the legislators vote as they are bid, and of which the workers surrender their rights of selling their labor as they please, has neither the ideas nor the sentiments needed for the maintenance of liberty. Lacking them, we are on the way back to the rule of the strong hand in the shape of the bureaucratic despotism of a socialistic organization, and then of the military despotism which must follow it; if, indeed, some social crash does not bring this last upon us more quickly."

Commenting on this Mr. Black says:

"The social disorders incidental to strikes in this country are, of course, the cause of the changed opinions of Herbert Spencer. He has observed such events as those which culminated in the almost open battles of East Tennessee, the murderous affray at Homestead, the anarchy at Cripple Creek, and the general lawlessness of the recent coal-strike, involving nearly 200,000 miners; and we can readily understand why it should be thought in Europe that the remedy against events of the kind is to be found only in the use of those repressive agencies which are believed, in European countries, to be most effective. Strong government is there thought to mean the control of both the purse and the sword; and as the purse in recent years has been slipping further and further away from political control, the aim is to get it back through machinery that will make the laboring man a dependent upon Government. Hence the State railways on the continent of Europe, and the county council movement, with State management of the railways also in contemplation, in England.

"In the United States, however, the situation is entirely different. We have never held that the control of either the purse or the sword makes what we call *strong* government, though it may be admitted to make *repressive* government. We have held, on the contrary, from the beginning, that it was an element of weakness; so much so that a large standing army is expressly inhibited, and every power delegated to Congress by the Federal Constitution shows that it was intended to put the corrupting influences of the purse as far away as possible. But have we not a strong Government in the United States?

"Where in history can we find such a magnificent example of the strength of a political constitution as was offered by our civil war? . . .

"The first cause for the prevailing manifestations of dissatisfaction with our political system is of course ignorance. When Coxey marched to Washington to demand that Congress set his battalions at work on country roads, he simply did not know that he was asking for something not among the duties to which Congress is restricted by the Federal Constitution. This was ignorance. But when the New York Chamber of Commerce resolves to cripple an industrial enterprise in New York by forcing the city into the transportation of passengers in competition with a company of citizens chartered by the State, and holding vested rights derived from the State, we are bound, by courtesy at least, to say that it is not ignorance.

"It is undoubtedly true that the social disorders originating in

strikes, of which the last ten years have been unusually prolific, are convincing many persons, even in this country, that the boundaries of political authority need enlarging. The man of fortune does not fear Government; but he does fear the mob, and he might be willing to sacrifice some of his liberties and opportunities to be more secure. Hence the curious phenomenon of a portion of the two extremes of society, antagonistic as they are sometimes thought to be in everything else, working together for a common end. The workman, captivated by that will-o'-the-wisp known as universal suffrage, thinks that he can control the Government against the capitalist, while the man of fortune believes that he will be in less danger of seeing his windows broken if he is surrounded by an army of tipstaves and other Government officials.

"It is easy to have patience with workmen in this conspiracy against our economic interests. They have a real grievance. They seek a standard for wages that will not leave them at the mercy of employers, who are so anxious to cut out their competitors that they would reduce wages, if permitted, to enable them to undersell all rivals in the market. The workmen are right, too, in their contention; for no permanent good comes to the community from a fluctuating standard of wages, however much it may sometimes help the incompetent. They are only sometimes wrong in demanding too much, and in their methods of enforcing their claims. But they themselves are the worst sufferers from these mistakes, and when their resistance does not lead to lawlessness it is not to be too severely censured. But it is hard to have patience with the merchants. They are simply revolutionists, without any justification but timidity, when they advocate revolutionary schemes.

"Instead of a weak Government, the American system gives us the strongest Government on Earth. Its functions are specialized and limited to the duties of government. Constitutionally, it never complicates itself with private interests, except in the performance of its police duties; and it holds itself aloof from those conflicts which private interests will continue to precipitate so long as men remain selfish and weak in judgment. This is the secret of its strength; and the little finger of our Federal Government, which more than the States has been observant of its true relations to the community, is stronger for the suppression of industrial disorders than the right arm of any government in Europe."

### THE SENATE'S TARIFF-BILL.

SO certain is it that the Tariff-Bill will be changed materially in conference, that little interest is manifested in the provisions of the Bill as it was when it passed the Senate by the narrow majority of five. It may be interesting to note what features of the Bill are singled out for special comment by representative newspapers. A few general reflections are also given.

According to the estimates of certain Senators, the average of the duties proposed by the Senate Bill is 36.79 per cent., while the average of the duties of the Wilson Bill was 35.52 per cent. The McKinley duties average 49.58 per cent. All such averages are, of course, more or less deceptive, since they do not take into consideration the relative number of articles placed on the free list, but apply to those articles only on which duties are placed.

A significant amendment was adopted at the eleventh hour, on motion of Senator Morgan, aimed at Trusts, Combinations, and Conspiracies to increase the market-price of imported articles. Fine and imprisonment are prescribed for violations of this section of the Tariff-Bill.

**Discrimination Against Agricultural Classes.**—"On almost all agricultural products the Bill lays a revenue duty of only 15 or 20 per cent., and places wool on the free list. But on manufactured goods, especially woollen clothing and blankets, it lays duties as high as 40 and 50 cents in the dollar, and even on cotton cloths duties as high as 40 cents in the dollar. All 'protection' is class-legislation and Socialism. But to impose high 'protective' duties on the prime manufactured necessities of life, as clothing, while the farmers' products get less than half as much 'protection,' is the most intense and inexcusable Socialism.

"This gross discrimination against all American farmers and planters, and in favor of the manufacturers, is the most conspicu-

ous and flagrant feature of the Senate Bill. That at a period when the Western farmer can get only 50 cents a bushel for his wheat he should have to pay high 'protection' prices for his clothing, hardware, shoes, leather, farming implements and machinery—even to his wire-fences—is a monstrous proposition. It is true that no amount of 'protection' will protect most of the products of agriculture. But this is a double reason that in America, with one-half of its population living by agriculture, the manufacturing class should not be armed with the power which 'protection' always gives it to oppress all other classes."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

**The Departure from the National Platform.**—"The chief objections urged against the Bill are certain features in which it departs from the principles laid down by the Chicago National Democratic Convention.

"These are the undue protection for the Sugar-Trust;

"The failure to put iron-ore and coal on the free list;

"The Income-Tax.

"While the platform is silent upon this point, an Income-Tax has always been regarded as a war-measure, as inquisitorial and objectionable in many respects. . . .

"The House of Representatives put sugar, raw and refined, on the free-list. This would have released the country from the monopoly of the sugar-market which the Sugar-Trust enjoys under the McKinley Bill, and permitted people to buy this great necessary of life where they could buy it cheapest. The Senate contended that a tax upon sugar is essential to produce sufficient revenues to conduct the Government. This has never been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people. But if a revenue from this source is required, the tax should have been so adjusted that the monopoly of the market would not continue with the Trust. The sugar-tax in the Senate Bill as passed is 40 per cent. ad valorem on both raw and refined sugar, an additional tax of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar, and one-tenth of a cent on all sugar from bounty-paying countries. At the present market-price of sugar this would give the Trust a protection of about 22½ cents per hundred pounds. . . .

"If the Democratic Party is pledged to anything in principle, it is pledged to free coal and free iron-ore, two great articles of raw material. And yet the Senate compromisers forced a tax of 40 cents a ton on each."—*The Sun (Dem.), Baltimore.*

**What the Whiskey-Trust Got.**—"The Senate has been almost as kind to the Whiskey-Trust as to the Sugar-Trust. Estimating the present stock in the bonded warehouses at 200,000,000 gallons, the increase of the tax from ninety cents to \$1.10 a gallon will put exactly \$40,000,000 into the pockets of the Whiskey-Trust. The 200,000,000 gallons will be taken out of bond, and the duty paid at the present rate. When that duty is paid, the Government revenue from whiskey will be practically nothing for two years. The annual product is about 100,000,000 gallons. That is more than enough to supply the present demand. The Treasury will get a big lump soon from whiskey-duties, \$180,000,000, if the whole bonded stock be withdrawn. Then, for two years or more, the whiskey-tax would bring in nothing, or next to nothing.

"But the \$40,000,000 is not the only gratuity given by the Senate to the Whiskey-Trust. The bonded period, three years under the existing law, is made eight years by the Senate; that is, the Trust gets five years more from the Government before being obliged to pay the tax. All this time the whiskey is improving, and the Whiskey-Trust is saving interest. At \$1.10 a gallon the interest at four per cent. would be 4.4 cents a gallon. On 100,000,000 gallons the interest would be \$4,400,000. This sum the Senate virtually gives to the Whiskey-Trust every year for five years. In other words, besides making a direct donation of \$40,000,000 to the Whiskey-Trust, it saves that thrifty concern in five years interest to the amount of \$22,000,000. We have reckoned the interest at only four per cent., though four and one-half or five would be nearer the true figures.

"The Senate, then, has sweetened the Whiskey-Trust as follows:

By direct gift.....	\$40,000,000
By interest saved.....	22,000,000
	\$62,000,000

—*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*

**The Anti-Trust Amendment a Mockery.**—"Scarcely any examination is needed to show that this provision is entirely empty and will be found void of effect. It provides certain penalties for



the importation of goods by any combination of one or more persons or corporations of which either is engaged in importing goods into the United States. Now the Sugar-Trust does import sugar, though possibly through agents and not directly, but the combination as a whole engages in the importation, and not either of the members of that combination. On the very face of things the provision was carefully drawn to prevent any interference with the operation of this monopoly. The Whiskey-Trust does not import whiskey, and derives its advantage from the additional duty imposed on whiskey, tending to prevent its importation. Thus all the benefits accrue to the Whiskey-Trust, while this combination also is carefully missed by the provision adopted by the Senate. The various monopolies in manufacture which the Bill of Sale has been framed to favor do not import, and are benefited by the Bill only through the obstacles placed in the way of importation of products. The provision against trusts, therefore, has no application whatever to them. So through the whole list of combinations and monopolies, at which this provision is ostensibly aimed; it will be found on examination that not a single one of them can be restrained or affected in its operation or mulcted in its profits by this provision, if it should become a law. It is little short of an insult to the intelligence of the people to incorporate in a Tariff act a provision so obviously designed to delude and deceive, without accomplishing any practical result whatever."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

**Bad Only Relatively.**—"The Senate has made a new record for itself in the way of stupid incapacity, and this time with a suspicion of personal corruption thrown in generously, while the Bill enjoys to the full the Scriptural blessing of being ill spoken of by all men. This is largely, to be sure, a matter of comparison and wasted opportunity. The Bill as it stands would have been considered by Tariff-Reformers a few years ago as almost too good to be possible. It provides for free wool and free lumber, and cuts many of the worst McKinley duties in two. But in comparison with what the Senate might easily have done, even in comparison with what the House did, the outcome is so poor, so scarred by personal intrigue and surrender of principle and decency, that its bad features justly hold the first place in the public estimation."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

### THE DEMOCRATS AND SILVER.

IT is strange that the Press has bestowed next to no attention to the declarations of the Democratic State Conventions on the Silver-question, while those of the Republicans have been eagerly and warmly debated by the organs of all parties. Is it assumed that the Democrats are to be defeated everywhere in the Fall elections, and that their planks have, therefore, no practical interest? As we have given the Republican declarations up to date, it is interesting to compare Democratic planks with them.

Democratic State Conventions have been held in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Arkansas, and Kansas. The Pennsylvania Silver-plank is as follows:

"We are opposed to the reckless inflation of the currency to \$40 per capita demanded by the Republican State Conventions of 1893 and 1894, and while we favor the circulation of constitutional money, gold and silver at a parity of value, we are unalterably opposed to any assessment debasement of the currency or to the depreciation of any dollar issued by the Government to the people."

The Illinois declaration on silver is:

"We again declare our loyalty to the time-honored principle of the Democratic Party which favors honest money, the gold and silver coinage provided by the Constitution of the United States, and a currency convertible in such coinage without loss to the holder. We insist that justice to all citizens requires a strict adherence to this Democratic principle, and we demand that the Government shall spare no effort to bring about a proper ratio between the values of gold and silver, so that parity may be maintained between the two metals and all mints thrown open to free coinage."

The Michigan Democrats demanded that all currency be issued through the Treasury and be made full legal tender, and added:

"We declare in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio that will permit the debtors to pay their debts upon the same basis in which they were contracted."

The Arkansas Democrats demanded "the free and unlimited

coinage of both silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1," and rejected by the emphatic vote of 359 to 92 a substitute calling for "free coinage upon such ratio as shall insure the maintenance of a parity of both metals."

The Kansas Democrats, after rejecting a resolution embodying the financial plank of the Chicago platform, adopted a plank demanding free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

*The Atlanta Journal* (Dem.) praises the Pennsylvania plank as sound Democratic doctrine, while of the platforms of Michigan and Arkansas it says:

"We do not know exactly what the first clause of this resolution means, but it is clearly in conflict with the national Democratic platform, while the latter clause is an assault on State banks, to which the Democratic Party is pledged."

"The Arkansas Convention took its stand squarely on the silver-plank of the Populist platform, and voted down a substitute, which was an almost exact copy of the currency-resolution of the national Democratic platform. The Convention also rejected a resolution indorsing President Cleveland's administration. The men in control of the Arkansas Convention proceeded on the theory that the way to keep the Democratic Party in power is to repudiate the Democratic platform and fight the Democratic Administration."

*The Springfield (Mass.) Republican* (Ind.).—"It is becoming perfectly clear that, for the moment at least, the free-silver movement is stronger in the West perhaps than it has been before in a dozen years. The Arkansas Democrats, this week, have followed the California Republicans in declaring for free silver at a 16 to 1 ratio; the Michigan Democrats have followed the National League of Republican Clubs in making an utterance on the subject which means practically free silver; while the Illinois Democrats pronounce for free coinage at a new ratio. A revival of business would be apt to leave this cheap-money revival beautifully in the lurch; but a continuation of the depression for any great length of time is likely to bring a free-silver Congress into power."

*The New York Evening Post* (Ind.).—"It is risky business in these days to say a good word for either party on its financial position. The Democrats of Pennsylvania on Wednesday adopted a resolution on the money-question which was so sound and so fully in harmony with the traditions of the party that it seemed as though the organization might be recovering its senses under the leadership of President Cleveland's administration, whose record was warmly indorsed. But, on Thursday, the Arkansas Democrats made a deliverance on this question which is simply shocking. . . . Even Michigan makes no better showing than Arkansas. The Democratic Convention in the former State yesterday declared in favor of free coinage 'at a ratio that will permit the debtors to pay their debts upon the same basis in which they were contracted,' and demanded that all the circulating medium be hereafter issued under the Acts of Congress 'and such amendments as the business wants of the country may require, and it shall be full legal tender.' This is nothing short of calling for soft money in unlimited quantities. . . . The country is not going to be shut up to a choice between the Maine-Massachusetts-Pennsylvania-California Republican policy of \$40 per capita, free-silver coinage, and discriminating duties against England, and a Democracy which votes down 4 to 1 a proposition that gold and silver shall be kept on a parity and demands unlimited greenbacks. The majority of the American people are honest and believe in sound money. They are not going to accept the cheap-money heresy from either party—or both. Through one of the old parties or over the ruins of both, they will make their sentiments clear and carry them into effect."

*The Chicago Times* (Dem.) finds in the Pennsylvania declaration nothing but glittering generalities, and points out "that a silver-plank which opens with fulsome eulogy of Mr. Cleveland [as that plank does] is no silver-plank at all." Of the Illinois silver-declaration, *The Times* says that it is the "merest twaddle and bosh" and that it misrepresents the Democrats of Illinois, who believe in bimetalism.

*The Memphis Scimitar* (Dem.) says that the Arkansas plank will commend itself to Coxey's Army and the Populists, but not to Democrats.

### ENGLISH FEELING UPON AMERICA'S LYNCHINGS.

THE crusade which Miss Ida B. Wells (colored), the aforetime editor of a journal in Memphis, Tenn., is making in England to arouse a sentiment against the lynching of negroes in the United States, is bearing considerable fruit. Among



MISS IDA B. WELLS.

National organizations that have passed resolutions of protest are the Congregational Union and the British Woman's Temperance Association. A mass-meeting in Liverpool passed, the other day, the following resolution:

"This meeting, having heard from Miss Ida Wells—with deepest pain—a recital of the wrongs done to the colored people of the Southern States of America, by lawless mobs; expresses the opinion that the perpetration of such outrages, unchecked by the civil power, must necessarily reflect upon the

administration of justice in the United States, and upon the honor of its people."

The following is from an interview with Miss Wells in *The Westminster Gazette*, and is a sample of the charges which she makes:

"Four-fifths of the lynchings are done on blacks. Last year, out of 200 victims, 158 were negroes, the balance being made up of half-breeds and whites. Of these 158, only 30 were even accused of any crime against women or children. In bad cases, revolting tortures were used, and in four instances, the victims were negroes—women or girls—including one horrible torture-case. Many of the victims are innocent of the crimes for which they are lynched."

The comments made in the English Press are very bitter against the people and the authorities of the States in which the lynchings have occurred. The comments of *The London Daily News*, the second in importance of London daily papers, prompted a reply from Governor Stone, of Mississippi, denying many of Miss Wells' statements. We present a number of the comments, beginning with the most striking portion of the utterance by *The Daily News*.

**Outraging the Whole Civilized World.**—"It is only by the action of public opinion that these lynching-outrages can be stopped. The Americans contend, of course, that the States in which these things occur are sovereign within their own borders. The Central Government has no right to interfere, and the only pressure that can be brought to bear on the State Governments is that of the universal feeling. The Southern States are asking for both labor and capital to develop their magnificent resources, and they will get neither till order reigns in their cities. Capital asks, first of all, for the supremacy of law, and labor will keep away from districts where no sympathizer with a negro can feel entirely safe. The Southern States will thus be made to feel that they cannot outrage with impunity the sense of justice and of humanity of the whole civilized world. We have little doubt, therefore, that the public attention now concentrated on these scenes of mob-violence will result in restraining and eventually checking them. A State in which even criminals are sentenced and executed without due process of law, is in a condition of anarchy; and the other States of the Union may well consider whether, should this lawlessness continue in parts of the South, it may not be the duty of the Federal Government to interfere on the ground that it is empowered by the Constitution to guarantee a Republican Government in every State."—*The News, London*.

**The Result of Short-Sighted Partisanship.**—"What is happening in the South now is the natural outcome of what happened in the South then [during the reconstruction period]. It proved impossible to maintain a system under which a despised and

ignorant race were encouraged to play the despot over a race of hereditary pride and high political intelligence, and we are witnessing its inevitable reaction. The white man has regained his freedom, and the first use he has made of it is to retaliate upon the negro, who for a time was suffered to put his heel upon his neck. Now, though he cannot make him his slave, he can seize every opportunity of making his life as a free man intolerable, and one of the favorite forms which this process takes is to kill him with every accompaniment that cruelty can devise on a mere unproved accusation. The action of the North after the war has not only made the condition of the negro infinitely worse than it would have been if they had adopted a wiser and less selfish policy; it has also made it much more difficult than it otherwise would have been for the Federal Government to interfere for the protection of its own colored citizens even when they need its aid."—*The Spectator, London*.

**No Justice for the Colored Race.**—"We will not go into the sickening burnings, the brandings, the mutilations which are, seemingly, as attractive to those American citizens as an *auto-da-fé* used to be in Spain. But there is no justice for the colored man, evidently, and the convict-leasing system is another means of making him a slave. Nine-tenths of the convicts are colored people. Offenses which are ignored in the white man are punished by long terms of imprisonment in the negro. Surely the brave little woman who is striving to reach America through the voice of England merits all our sympathy. And there are signs of awakening. *The Washington Star* strikes the real keynote of the situation in an article referring to the passing of resolutions in England 'until the result is a real injury to those States most anxious for foreign capital.' Let the best instincts of English men and women lead them forth to help Miss Wells."—*The Echo, London*.

**Miss Wells' Injustice to the Americans.**—"We make all allowance for her strongly wrought-up feeling on a question which must try her patience considerably; at the same time, it is very unfair to charge the Christians of America as a whole with indifference to lynch-law. It is notorious that the newspapers of America have published the cases of lynching, both white and black, and it is equally notorious that the Christian papers of America have not hesitated to denounce lynching as a cruel method of meeting even outrages which are quite as exasperating as lynching itself. Our contention is simply that Miss Wells does injustice to the Christian people of America when she represents the case as she evidently does. While we believe there are no extenuating circumstances which can justify lynch-law when there is any other law to take its place, it is, nevertheless, well to consider the fact that lynching in America is by no means confined to colored people charged with crime. Many white people have suffered by the same swift and terrible avenger. What we would be glad to see is a clear, authoritative statement as to all the facts of the case. Almost any one can, by an *ex parte* presentation of alleged facts, create public sympathy in a cause which in itself appeals strongly to popular sympathy. That lynching is increasing in America does not prove that the Christian people of that country are indifferent to it or else sympathize with it."—*The Christian Commonwealth, London*.

**The Brutal Spirit of the South.**—"The truth is that lynching is a part of the brutal spirit prevailing throughout the South which manifests itself otherwise in duels and blood feuds. The Southerners generally carry revolvers, and the duel is still a popular institution with them. The mere hatred of the freed negro and jealousy of his influence at the polls would not explain the lynching mania, unless it were grafted on to the violence and lawlessness which are too common in the Southern States. In fairness it must also be added that the negroes are undoubtedly sometimes guilty of infuriating crimes, and that the process of the criminal law, slow and uncertain everywhere in the United States, is slowest and most uncertain of all in the South. But this does not remove in the slightest degree the overwhelming reproach which these recurrent horrors constitute for American civilization. 'The civilized world,' adds *The Inter-Ocean*, 'will hold America responsible for the outrages in the South so long as there is no earnest and active opposition to these outrages in the North.' This is the plain truth, and in the mean time Miss Wells may congratulate herself that her gallant efforts are already bearing this fruit, and that her words are already echoing from continent to continent."—*The Chronicle, London*.



## LETTERS AND ART.

## ALPHONSE DAUDET AT HOME.

THE great lights of literature have for the most part very little to say about their private lives, and when, as generally happens sooner or later, the curtain is lifted, we too frequently find ample reason for the previous reticence. Alphonse Daudet is a marked exception to this rule. In his simple, genial manner he enjoys nothing better than to talk about his wife and the aid she has been to him in his literary career. In the July number of *McClure's Magazine*, he tells the story of his life as reported by R. H. Sherard, who says some things of him which he could not well say for himself, but which materially aid us to a proper appreciation of his character. Mr. Sherard says:

"Though now grown wealthy, and one of the first personages in Parisian society, being the most welcome guest in such exclusive drawing-rooms as that of the Princess Mathilde, the simple and good-hearted Alphonse Daudet is the most accessible man in Paris. I don't believe that any one is ever turned away from his door. . . . Daudet's study is the most comfortable room in the house. The three windows look out on a pleasant garden, and, as they face the south, the sun streams through the red-embroidered lace-curtains nearly all the day. The doors are draped with Oriental portières; a heavy carpet covers the floor, and the furniture, apart from the work-table and chair, is for comfort and not for show. Daudet's favorite place, when not writing, is a little sofa which stands by the fireplace. When the master is seated here, his back is to the light. His visitor sits opposite to him on another couch, and between them is a small round table, on which may usually be seen the latest book of the day, and—for Daudet is a great smoker—cigars and cigarettes. There are few pictures in the room; but there is a fine portrait of Flaubert to be noticed, while over the bookshelf which lines the wall behind the writing-table is a portrait of the lady to whom Daudet confesses that he owes all the success as well as all the happiness of his life, the portrait of Madame Daudet. . . . His good-humor and unvarying kindness to one and all are the more admirable that, always a nervous sufferer, he has of late years been almost a confirmed invalid. He cannot move about the room but with the help of his stick; he has many nights when, racked with pain, he is unable to sleep; and it is consequently with surprise that those who know him see that he never lets an impatient word or gesture escape him, even under circumstances when one or the other would be perfectly justifiable. The consequence is, that Daudet has not a single enemy in the world. There are many who do not admire his work; but none who do not love the man for his sweetness, just as all are fascinated with his brilliant wit. It is one of the rarest of intellectual treats to hear Daudet talk as he talks at his table, or at his wife's 'at homes' on Wednesday evenings, or on Sunday mornings, when from ten to twelve he receives his literary friends. He has a very free way of



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

speech, and when alone with men uses whatever expressions best suit his purpose; but every sentence is an epigram or an anecdote, a souvenir or a criticism. It is a sight that one must remember who has seen Alphonse Daudet sitting at his table, or, on the couch by the fireside, in an attitude which always betrays how ill at ease he is, and yet showing himself superior to this, and with eyes fixed, rarely on the person whom he is addressing, but on something, pen or cigarette, which he turns and turns in his nervous fingers, conversing on whatever may be the topic of the day. He takes a keen interest in politics, and, indeed, seems to prefer to speak on these rather than on any other topic except literature."



DAUDET'S DAUGHTER.

Daudet tells the story of his own childhood's days, of his early struggles as an usher, and of his early literary life in Paris. There is much of peculiar interest in his account of his childhood, much in illustration of the proverb that "the boy is the father of the man," or, as he himself puts it, comparing man to a book, "he is set up in type at a very early age, and in after-life it is only new editions of him that are printed." He tells a story of being frightened in early youth by a dog, and of the painful, even horrible shock to his nervous system that resulted from the circumstance:

"Since then," he says, "I have an absolute horror of dogs, and, by extension, indeed, of all animals. People have reproached me for this, and say that a poet cannot dislike animals. I can't help it. I hate them all. I think that they are what is ugly and vile in nature. They are caricatures of all that is most loathsome and base in man; they are the latrines of humanity. And, curiously enough, all my children have inherited this same horror for dogs."

Of Madame Daudet and of his first meeting with her, he writes:

"I must say that in my literary work I owe nearly all to my wife. She rereads all my books, and advises me on every point. She is all that is most charming, and has a wonderful mind, entirely opposed to mine, a synthetic spirit. I married at the age of twenty-six, and strangely enough, I had always vowed that I never would marry a woman with literary tastes. The very first time that I met my wife was at a party at Ville d'Avray, where she recited a piece of poetry called 'Le Tremble.' She was dressed in white, and her appearance, as well as the way she declaimed those verses, produced an immense effect upon me. As we were leaving the house, my sister, who was with me, and who knew my aversion for women who dabble in literature, said to me, 'Well, Alphonse, that is not your style, is it?' I confessed, stammeringly, that I had no other hope then than that that girl should become my wife. I was fortunate enough to win her, and it was the greatest blessing that has been accorded to me in the course of a most happy and successful life. She is very different from me, practical and logical. Now, I am thoroughly superstitious. Thus I have a horror of the number thirteen, and would not walk under a ladder, or travel on a Friday, for any consideration. Our two characters are entirely opposed, and so are our ways of thinking. That is, perhaps, why we are such excellent friends."

"Daudet, it may be remarked, says what he



MME. DAUDET.



DAUDET'S SON.

has to say without fear or reticence. The other day, in some *salon*, he was sitting next to an advocate-general who began a panegyric on a certain procureur-general, at that time the most powerful man in France. 'I don't want to hear a word about him,' cried Daudet. 'He is the most abominable scoundrel that I have ever heard of.'

"It is strange that with such frank outspokenness he should have so few enemies, but the reason of this is, no doubt, the inexpressible charm of his manner. One cannot approach Daudet without loving him—loving him for his handsome face, his large heart, and the entire simplicity of a man who has been petted, but not spoiled, for so many years by Fortune and Fortune's favorites. Among men of letters, though many criticize his work, he is a universal favorite. I have seen him embraced like a father by those whom he has befriended. His charity is immense. Nobody applies to him for help or assistance in vain."

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### PAINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE question as to the rival excellences of photography and painting is one that has been much discussed, and frequently, with a disposition on the part of painters to depreciate the merits of an art which, however exact in its reproduction of details, is incapable of idealizing its subject. Another and perhaps a more substantial basis for the assertion that photography can never become a rival of the painter's art is discussed by Ch. Ed. Guillaume in a paper in *La Nature*, Paris, June 16.

"Apart from color," the writer asks, "in what respect does a painting differ from a photograph?" And he goes on to answer the question by explaining that although a painting is not necessarily a true projection, the artist nevertheless frequently approaches truth by a falsification of optics. The painter has to solve the problem, unsolvable in all its exactness, of giving us in a single image the impression of relief. A good photograph, which is a faithful projection of an object, enables us, by an effort of memory, to recall all that is necessary for the production of a stereoscopic view. The painter, not having this double image at his command, succeeds, by a trifling exaggeration of shade and perspective, or, perhaps more frequently, by the effacement of the

advantage, that which results from the juxtaposition of images. A photograph is a representation of a reality at a given moment; but, in a good portrait, there is much more: the artist seizes the successive expressions, and compounds or makes a synthesis of them by an unconscious mental process. As evidence that this is not merely an illustration but the true explanation of a fact, it



FIG. 2.

suffices to follow the procedure of Mr. Francis Galton, that is, of superimposing on the same photographic plate the image of a person in the same attitude but with the expression of the countenance varying; the portrait obtained in this manner, if ably executed, is as life-like as a painting. . . .

"At its introduction, photography proved a valuable aid to the painter in his study of the just proportions of objects. To-day it guides us by quite another road; that is, by fixing fugitive impressions and thus enabling the painter to study and master the details of activities which escape our powers of observation. Instantaneous photography has revealed the horse at the gallop, and has, for many years past, led to a great modification in the work of painters in this department of art. We notice the evolution with pleasure, but we think it is liable to abuse: the instantaneous photograph, although more vigorously exact, ceases to be a faithful interpretation of the object as it presents itself to our senses. All new and sincere effort is worthy of our interest, but it does not appear that painting will profit by pushing research into instantaneous production too far.

"The instantaneous photography of the street shows us the persons walking with their equilibrium upset; the painter reestablishes it as we see it, the figures upright, and not as if about to fall. From this point of view, it is interesting to compare Fig. 1 with Figs. 2 and 3. In the first, Fig. 1, the designer has grouped several persons walking and reproduced them faithfully by instantaneous photog-



FIG. 1.

aerial perspective, in giving the impression of relief so conspicuous in some paintings.

"And if painting," says the writer, "has this great advantage over photography, that, thanks to a scientific technic, the artist is enabled to accentuate or attenuate, and to falsify lines and shades, it possesses also another, perhaps still more important

raphy. Who would not think that the scene represents the promenade-ground of a lunatic-asylum? No painter would utilize these movements for a work of art.

"The walking woman of M. Guillon (Fig. 2) and the young cowherd at top speed, taken from a painting by M. Jules Dupré, (Fig. 3), could rest, at least for a long time, in the position which the painter has given them; the woman does not march, the boy



does not run, and consequently they satisfy us more than the people in Fig. 1. It is proper to remark here that the photographs are more *exact*; the paintings more *true*.

"If we quit the domain of the painter to limit ourselves to exact illustration, we should have to represent, for example, a fireball as a simple sphere of fire without a trace of the brilliant train behind it, while in reality it presents itself to us as a train of fire traversing the heavens. The same principle is accentuated in the case of a shower of meteors. Under the most favorable circumstances, one rarely sees more than three or four falling stars simultaneously, and if one seizes the most propitious moment, the de-



FIG. 3.

sign would represent nothing remarkable, nothing representing a shower of meteors as an observer records it in his memory. . . .

"All these examples go to show that the painter ought constantly to discard the laws of optics, whether for forms or for tones. Is this to say that one should take no account of them whatever? Some artists think so, but we like to believe that they form the exception."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### SOMETHING OF INTEREST ABOUT SIDNEY LANIER.

AMONG American poets, Sidney Lanier fills a place something like that filled by Keats. He was a poets' poet rather than the people's poet. He was the object of much merciless criticism and even ridicule, his Cantata-poem (for the Centennial) being characterized as "a communication from the spirit of Nat Lee through a Bedlamite medium." On the other hand, there were not lacking critics of prominence who ranked Lanier, and still rank him, among the first two or three American poets. Like Keats, he died young, in the early flowering of his genius, after continual battle with the workaday world for his living. The story of his life has never been adequately told. In *The Atlantic Monthly*, July, a series of letters are published which were written by him to Mr. Gibson Peacock (of *The Bulletin*, Philadelphia) and his wife, and which are edited by William R. Thayer. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Thayer says that Lanier "suffered the accumulated ills of poverty, neglect, disease, and premature death." "I foresee," he also says, "that ere long his right to rank among the few genuine poets of America will not be questioned; that he is the most significant figure in our literature since the Civil War is a conclusion likely to be accepted when his work and his personality are fairly understood." In a brief sketch of his life, Mr. Thayer says:

"From his youth up, Music and Poetry had been equally his mistresses, and for a long time there was doubt as to which would predominate. As a boy, he could play almost any instrument, and he has recorded how, after improvising on the violin, he would be rapt into an ecstasy which left his whole

frame trembling with the exhaustion of too tense delight. In the army, his flute had been his constant companion, and it had endeared him to his captors at Point Lookout. Yet, all this while, he had felt the growing compulsion of poetry within him; he had planned a drama, and occasionally written verses. Neither sickness nor drudgery could long turn him from the deepest craving of his spirit. Conscious of his powers, he yet had, what is perhaps the rarest talent in men of his temperament, the talent of waiting. The mission of poet, as he conceived it, transcends all others; he knew that the innate poetic faculty would not suffice for its fulfilment unless it were reinforced by character and by knowledge. So he refrained from miniature utterance. 'Day by day,' he wrote to his wife in February, 1870, 'from my snow and my sunshine, a thousand vital elements rill through my soul. Day by day, the secret deep forces gather, which will presently display themselves in bending leaf and waxy petal, and in useful fruit and grain.' Again, from Texas, he wrote: 'All day my soul hath been cutting swiftly into the great space of the subtle, unspeakable deep, driven by wind after wind of heavenly melody. The very inner spirit and essence of all wind-songs, bird-songs, passion-songs, folk-songs, country-songs, sex-songs, soul-songs, and body-songs hath blown upon me in quick gusts like the breath of passion, and sailed me into a sea of vast dreams, whereof each wave is at once a vision and a melody.'

"Conscious of his powers, therefore, he had, nevertheless, patience to await their ripening. . . .

"To break away from the Law, against his father's advice, and to seek support from his art among strangers, required resolution which only his loyalty to art could justify. In Baltimore, his flute brought him a bare maintenance, and left him leisure for study and for poetry. He felt that the time had come when he might open his lips. A long poem, 'Corn,' took shape, and he hoped to find in New York an editor who would publish it; but a visit to that city only served to teach him the 'wooden-headedness' of many persons who were leaders there in literary matters. Yet he was not discouraged, nor did the rebuff sour him. 'I remember,' he writes, 'that it has always been so; that the new man has always to work his way over these Alps of stupidity, much as that ancient general crossed the actual Alps, splitting the rocks with vinegar and fire,—that is, by bitterness and suffering. *D. V.*, I will split them. . . . The more I am thrown against these people here, and the more reverses I suffer at their hands, the more confident I am of beating them finally. I do not mean, by 'beating,' that I am in opposition to them, or that I hate them, or feel aggrieved with them; no, they know no better, and they act up to their light with wonderful energy and consistency. I only mean that I am sure of being able, some day, to teach them better things and nobler modes of thought and conduct."

Mr. Peacock's favorable critique of the poem "Corn" led Lanier to write him a note of thanks, and opened a correspondence lasting until the latter's death twelve years ago. The following is an extract from that first letter of thanks, written in 1875:

"Permit me to say that I am particularly touched by the courageous independence of your review. In the very short time that I have been in the hands of the critics, nothing has amazed me more than the timid solicitudes with which they rarefy in one line any enthusiasm they may have condensed in another,—a process curiously analogous to those irregular condensations and rarefactions of air which physicists have shown to be the conditions for producing an indeterminate sound. Many of my critics have seemed—if I may change the figure—to be forever conciliating the yet-unrisen ghosts of possible mistakes. From these, you separate yourself *toto calo*: and I am thoroughly sure that your method is not only far more worthy the dignity of the critical office, but also far more helpful to the young artist, by its bold



SIDNEY LANIER.

sweeping away of those sorrowful uncertain mists that arise at times out of the waste bitterness of poverty and obscurity."

In another letter written in 1876 he speaks about the reception of his *Cantata*, as follows:

"The *Tribune* notice of the *Cantata* has been copied by a great many Southern papers, and I think it materially assisted in starting the poem off properly; though the people here are so enthusiastic in my favor at present that they are quite prepared to accept blindly anything that comes from me. Of course, I understand all this; and any success seems cheap which depends so thoroughly on local pride as does my present position with the South; yet, in view of the long and bitter struggle which I must make up my mind to wage in carrying out those extensions of poetic Forms about which all my thoughts now begin to converge, it is pleasant to find that I have at least the nucleus of an audience which will be willing to receive me upon the plane of mere blind faith until time shall have given a more scientific basis to their understandings.

"I have seen a quotation (in *The Baltimore Bulletin*, which indignantly takes up the cudgel in my behalf) of one sentence from *The* —, which makes me suppose that I have had a harsh reception from the New York papers generally in the matter of the *Cantata*-text. *The Bulletin* represents *The* — as saying that the poem is like a 'communication from the spirit of Nat Lee through a Bedlamite medium.' Nothing rejoices me more than the inward perception how utterly the time, and the frame of mind, are passed by in which anything of this sort gives me the least disturbance. Six months ago, this would have hurt me, even against my will. Now it seems only a little grotesque episode—just as when a few minutes ago I sat in my father's garden here, and heard a catbird pause, in the midst of the most exquisite roulades and melodies, to mew—and then take up his song again."

#### BERNHARDT AS "IZEYL."

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT has lately appeared at Daly's Theatre, London, in her latest rôle, *Izeyl*. The play and the work of the actress have been received with enthusiasm. The English and French papers have given considerable space to a description of the play. The following is from *The Graphic*, London:

"The distinguished audience who gathered to witness the first appearance of Madame Sarah Bernhardt in MM. Silvestre and



BERNHARDT AS "IZEYL."

Morand's '*Izeyl*' were destined to experience an agreeable surprise. Rumor had described this romantic play, whose hero is the *Prince Siddartha*, otherwise Gautama, otherwise Buddha, the founder of the Buddhist religion, as a somewhat showy melodrama, devised and constructed mainly with a view to afford this fascinating actress opportunities for the display of her unrivaled power of depicting strong contrasts of passion in alliance with an imaginative picturesqueness which is not less her own peculiar gift. Even French critics of distinction have lent countenance to this view by dwelling on the artifices of the leading situations, and pointing to a somewhat too obvious effort to imitate the methods of M. Sardou, as exhibited more particularly in that versatile and skilful dramatist's '*Théodora*' and '*La Tosca*,' from the latter of which pieces, indeed, one striking situation at least is manifestly borrowed. After all deduction, however, is made

for what truth there is in these reproaches, '*Izeyl*,' it must in candor be confessed, is not a play to be dismissed in this summary and contemptuous fashion. The conversion of *Siddartha* by the eloquent harangues of the *Yoghi*, or religious fanatic from the mountains, in his picturesque rags, and the resolution of the King to abdicate his throne and devote himself henceforth in solitude to the regeneration of the world through the new faith, is set forth with a noble simplicity which is worthy of the grandeur of the theme. It is a fine conception of the dramatists that this scene, which is viewed by the bewitching courtesan *Izeyl* from the steps of her palace, awakens in her, in the mere wantonness of pride in her irresistible fascinations, a resolution to turn the King from his purpose and win him back to the pleasures of the world by love. . . . In the next scene, which passes under the shade of a venerable cedar by the mountain-side, with a silver stream seen winding away in the fading light of the background, *Izeyl* brings all her seductive arts to bear on the Prophet King; but instead of winning him by her voluptuous charms, she herself comes under the spell of his religious enthusiasm, and she resolves to sell all her worldly goods for the benefit of the poor and devote herself to the ascetic life required of converts to the new faith.

"In all these incidents, the effect of which is greatly favored by the beauty of the scenery and the subdued splendor which characterizes the setting in general, Madame Sarah Bernhardt's powers are seen to great advantage. Her picturesque aspect gives plausibility to the assumption of her irresistible power to charm, and her exquisitely musical delivery of the lines and power of indicating fleeting shades of thought and emotion are not less potent than of old in their sway over the imagination and the sympathy of the spectator. In the next Act we see her returned to her palace with the intention of carrying out her determination to divest herself of her gold and silver, her jewels, and other worldly goods, and it is here that the story takes a decidedly melodramatic turn, while the dialogue assumes a more conventionally rhetorical form. It seems to have become an accepted maxim with the authors who supply Madame Sarah Bernhardt with new pieces, that she must kill a man in every play. The man in this instance is the young *Prince Scyndia*, who has succeeded to the throne on his elder brother's abdication. He has made passionate love to her in the past, but only to be treated with ridicule and indifference. He now renews his suit, and, being rejected still more decidedly, he scent a rival in his prophet brother, whom he swears to destroy. A struggle ensues, and *Izeyl*, maddened by the threats and violence of her persecutor, and despairing of escape by other means, seizes a knife, and stabs the prince to the heart, afterward concealing his body under a table, for footsteps are heard without. The newcomer is the King's mother *Harastri*. A powerful scene ensues, in which *Izeyl*, who does not know the relationship between her victim and the Queen, relates in a fine passage, delivered with marvelous energy and sincerity, the circumstances of her desperate deed. She even wins the Queen's sympathy till the discovery of the body turns compassion to furious hatred and a thirst for vengeance.

"*Izeyl* is to die by slow torture. In the last Act we see her, accordingly, in a rocky dell, bound to a post, deprived of sight, and exposed to the cruel insults of the people. Here she is found by *Siddartha*, in whose arms, after a touching scene, she tranquilly expires, murmuring, 'Ah! donne-moi tes lèvres. Il en est temps, je meurs.' As the curtain descends, *Siddartha*, attended by other mourners bearing boughs of palm, are seen depositing her body in a cavern in the rocks, to the sound of a dirge which is one of the most striking pieces in the fresh and pleasing music written for the play by M. Pierne."

#### A NEWSPAPER IN ANCIENT ROME!

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun." —*Ecc. i. 9.*

IF the newspaper is not new, what is? A writer in *Weissenfreund*, Ohio, not only describes a "newspaper" of ancient Rome, but makes numerous quotations from it—a sort of *Congressional Record* it seems to have been. We present what he says as follows:

"Printed newspapers were, of course, unknown to the ancients,



but there was a periodical literature which may well be compared with our newspapers. In the time of the Emperor Augustus, the *Acta populi Romana diurna* was the means by which the public was informed of the latest news of the Capital and provinces. Suetonius informs us how Julius Cæsar ordered, during his consulate, 'that the acts of the Senate should be daily recorded and published, as well as the principal events.' From this we may infer that a People's Gazette was already in existence, but that the minutes of the Senate did not find a place in it. Cæsar either wished to lessen the power of the Senate by depriving it of the secret sittings, or the Government needed an 'official Press' to counteract the influence of independent journalism.

"The news contained in the Roman journals was simple, crisp, and short. We retain samples in the *Trimalchio* of Petronius, the correspondence of Cicero, and the biographies of the Roman Emperors. To judge from these, the fragments found among the papers of the Spanish savant, Louis Vives, should be genuine, and, indeed, Dodwell of Oxford defends their genuineness very ably. He published them in 1692, and they have been called after him *Fragmenta Dodwelliana*. The following is a specimen of the news offered to the public in ancient Rome in the year 168 B. C.:

"March 21.—The Fasces\* are with Licinius. The Latin fête has been celebrated on Albany Hill, where a distribution of free beef took place.

"There has been a great fire on the Coeliolum; two tenements and five private houses were burned down, and four private houses were seriously damaged.

"The pirate captain Demophon, who was captured by the Legate C. Licinius Nerva, has been crucified.

"The colors were exhibited at the Capitol and the Consuls had the recruits sworn in on the Field of Mars."

"Every edition contained the date and the name of Consul then in power. During the reign of the Emperors, the liberty of the Press was very much curtailed; the Court determined what items were to be published and what were to be kept back. Couriers and private messengers carried the papers into the provinces and to the army, and we know from Tacitus that the news was read with avidity by the soldiers and the people. Complete volumes of these newspapers were kept in the libraries, and they probably only stopped publication when the first Christian Emperor moved to Constantinople."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Female Virtue in the Sixteenth Century.**—Lord Wolseley in his work on the Duke of Marlborough, the first two volumes of which are published, has given us the following striking description (Vol. i., pp. 35, 36) of the condition of Court society three centuries ago:

"There is a wide gulf between our standard of female virtue and that of the Restoration epoch. This is brought home to us by the fact that an upright, God-fearing gentleman like Sir Winston Churchill should have wished to see his only daughter established as a Maid of Honor at a Court where Charles II. was King. But in those days it was no slur upon a lady to become the mistress of a prince; nor did her family suffer in reputation. Lord Arlington, in a letter of advice to the beautiful Miss Stewart, refers to the position, which he thought she had accepted, of mistress to Charles II., as one to which 'it had pleased God and her virtue to raise her.' It is said that the parents of Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth, sent her originally to Versailles, in the hope that Louis XIV. would thus favor her. Sir E. Warcup records with pride, in one of his letters, that his daughter, a Maid of Honor to Queen Katherine, was one night and t'other with the King, and very graciously received by him. The mistress to a royal prince was courted by all who had access to her. Other women envied her good fortune, and her family looked upon her as a medium through which Court favors, power, and lucrative employment were to be obtained. In allusion to the statement that Marlborough owed much of his success in early life to his sister Arabella, Hamilton, who knew thoroughly the French and English Courts, writes, 'Cela était dans l'ordre.' In common with others of his time, he assumed that the favorite of the King's mistress, and brother of the Duke's mistress, was in a fair way to preferment, and could not fail to make his fortune."

\*The emblem of judicial power, consisting of an axe surrounded by a bundle of rods. It was carried by the *lictors* or policemen of the day.

## NOTES.

SWINBURNE'S favorite exercise is swimming.

ALL the grandsons of Charles Dickens bear the name of Charles.

*The Bookman* makes the astonishing announcement that no book of Mr. Ruskin's has ever been translated and published in a foreign language.

TONE-COLOR has been defined as the quality of vowels and consonants which best adapt them to the vocal presentation of thought and emotion.

MME. BLANC says that Bret Harte is, of all the American authors of the times, the most popular in France, and that Howells is not generally liked by the French.

PRESIDENT ELIOT has completed his twenty-fifth year as President of Harvard University; he was elected to the office at the early age of thirty-five years.

THE Louvre Gallery has just bought seven of Carpeaux's best sculptures, namely: "Napoleon III.," "Portrait d'un Médecin de Campagne," "le Groupe de la Danse," "Venus captivant l'Amour," "Corps d'un Naufragée," "Paul soutenant Virginie."

YALE graduated this year the largest class in its history. Five hundred students received diplomas, in addition to the honorary and post-graduate degrees. There were 214 graduates from the Academic department; 141 from the Scientific; 72 from the Law; 16 from the Medicine; 20 from the Art, and 44 from the Theological.

HENRIK IBSEN, the Norwegian author, loves to keep his hair in disorder. This is said to be his one vanity. He always carries a little toilet case, says a Danish writer, containing a looking-glass and a comb, attached to the lining of his gray hat. He often removes his hat to look into the mirror to see how his hair is lying. If it is not rough enough to suit his fancy, he uses the comb to give it the requisite tangle.

MARK TWAIN tells us that there are three "infallible ways of pleasing an author: 1. To tell him you have read one of his books; 2, to tell him you have read all of his books; 3, to ask him to let you read the manuscript of his forthcoming book. No. 1 admits you to his respect; No. 2 admits you to his admiration; No. 3 carries you clear into his heart."

"JUST at present," says Mrs. Stanley, in *Journal of Education*, "an epidemic of 'prog'm' is passing over the country. We say *telegram* and *monogram* and *diagram*, and Webster and Worcester unite on *program*, but some one—nobody knows who—started the report one day that *program* was not entitled to an *a*, and immediately 'Westward the star of prog'r'm took its flight.'"

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES said recently of Hawthorne's well-known diffidence: "It was always an adventure whether one would succeed in enticing Hawthorne into anything like communicative intercourse. He went his solitary way through life like a whale through the crowds of lesser fishes in the sea. You might stand in your boat and hurl your harpoon at him as he passed—it was hit or miss. If you succeeded in bringing him to, he was genial enough company for a while in his abstracted Olympian way. If you missed him, you would hardly have another chance for a year."

LAST year, alone, says *The Daily News*, London, the British and Foreign Blind Association embossed 8,500 books in English, French, German, Latin, Greek, and other languages, for the use of blind readers. About 250 seeing volunteers are, we are informed, engaged in writing out the first copies of books in Braille for this association, and seventy paid blind writers are employed in making copies. Besides these, the Association continues to publish its own magazines for the blind—*Progress*, started by the late Dr. T. R. Armitage in 1881, and *Playtime*, a magazine in uncontracted Braille for children, which made its first appearance last Summer.

RUMORS have lately had much to do with William Waldorf Astor and his literary ventures. One rumor says that Mrs. Astor and all her children have come back to this country because of his irritability and literary "crankiness." Another fixes his losses in definite figures: Nearly a quarter of a million of dollars on *The Pall Mall Magazine* alone. With his *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is an evening daily, he is losing from four to five thousand dollars per week. His *Pall Mall Budget* represents a smaller loss because it costs less to produce, but it is claimed that *The Budget* means a loss to Mr. Astor of at least one thousand dollars more per week.

## Some Verbal Pitfalls.

EXECUTED.—Two well-dressed women were examining a statue of Andromeda, labeled "Executed in Terra-cotta." Said one, "Where is Terra-cotta?" The other replied, "I am sure I don't know, but I pity the poor girl, wherever it was."

TRANSPIRE.—"John Randolph, of Virginia, had a very tender ear for good English, and when, one day, a member of Congress used the word *transpire* repeatedly, and always in the sense of occurring or taking place, he bore it for a time, but finally lost all patience. 'May I interrupt the gentleman a moment?' he said. 'Certainly,' said the Speaker. 'Well,' said Randolph, 'if you use the word *transpire* once more, I shall expire.'"

UGLY (for *ill-tempered*).—"H. Reeves states that a British traveler, walking one day in the suburbs of Boston, saw a woman on a doorstep whipping a screaming child. 'Good woman,' said he, 'why do you whip the boy so severely?' She answered, 'Because he is so ugly.' The Englishman walked on, and put down in his journal: 'Mem. American mothers are so cruel as to whip their children because they are not handsome.'"

WOMAN.—"John Brown, having been sent the other day at Balmoral by the Queen in quest of the lady in waiting, who happened to be the Duchess of Athole, suddenly stumbled against her. 'Hoot, ma'am,' said J. B., 'yer just the woman I was looking for.' The enraged Duchess dashed inconspicuously into the royal presence and exclaimed to her Majesty: 'Madame, J. B. has insulted me; he has had the impertinence to call me a woman.' To which the Queen replied, with cutting severity: 'And pray, what are you?'"

## SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

## THE LUMINIFEROUS ETHER.

HOW does the ether—the fluid that transmits to our eyes the light of the Sun and stars—behave with respect to solid bodies moving through it? Does the Earth, for example, in its course through space, carry this substance along with it, or does it pass through the ether without causing any corresponding movement? At the beginning of the century, Dr. Young advanced the view that the ether passes through solid bodies like the wind through a grove of trees, and that while the Earth moves on its path, the ether within and around it remains fixed in space. The question, however, has not yet been finally set at rest. Some experiments seem to point to one conclusion, some to another; and these experiments are described in an article in *Knowledge*, London, June, by J. J. Stewart, who makes no attempt to reconcile them:

"Messrs. Michelson and Morley, in America, a few years ago made experiments to test if there was any relative motion between the luminiferous ether and the Earth, and the conclusion they came to was that if there was any it was small—that is, that the ether is carried along with the Earth on its course through space. This result is in contradiction to the ordinarily accepted explanation of aberration. The nature of the experiment consisted in sending light along two paths, one in the direction of the Earth's motion, and the other at right angles to it, and by reflection causing the rays to fall on the same point, and produce interferences owing to the difference in path. By sending the ray which went in the direction parallel to that of the Earth's motion first with this motion and then against it, displacement of the interference-fringes should take place if there is relative motion between the Earth and the ether, and the amount of the displacement which would occur can be calculated. Mr. Michelson found that the displacement was probably less than the fortieth part of what it would have been if the ether was at rest and the Earth moved relatively to it, and certainly less than the twentieth of this value. The observations were made with great accuracy, and Michelson reckoned that he could detect an alteration of one part in four thousand millions, if it existed. This is equivalent to detecting an error of less than one-thousandth of an inch in fifty miles, and the experiments point to the conclusion that the Earth carries the ether with it.

"Prof. O. J. Lodge has recently been making experiments to find if he can detect any motion of the ether caused by that of neighboring matter. He uses two steel disks about a yard in diameter, clamped together, with a space of one inch between; these are made to spin round very fast. Then a parallel beam of light is split into two by a semi-transparent mirror, *i.e.*, a piece of glass silvered so thinly that it lets half the light pass through, and reflects the other half, and the two portions of this divided beam are sent by successive reflections round and round the space between the disks, in opposite directions. After traversing thus a distance of from twenty to forty feet, they are finally made to meet and enter a telescope. In general, the lengths of the paths of the two portions of the beam differ very slightly, and thus they interfere. It is observed whether the motion of the disks is able to cause displacement of the interference-bands, but Professor Lodge could detect no true shift of the bands. He says:

"Of real reversible shift, due to motion of the ether, I see nothing. I do not believe the ether moves. It does not move at a five-hundredth part of the speed of the steel disks."

"Circular-saws, railway-trains, etc., he thus concludes, do not carry the ether with them; their motion does not seem to disturb it at all. The presumption is that the same is true of the motion of the Earth. Professor Lodge thinks that 'if moving matter disturbs ether in its neighborhood at all, it does so by some minute action, comparable in amount, perhaps, to gravitation, and possibly by means of the same property as that to which gravitation is due—not by anything that can fairly be likened to ethereal viscosity.

"Professor Lodge has recently been able to increase the veloc-

ity of his disks to three thousand revolutions per minute; but even with this rapid rotation, nothing which can be attributed to a drag of the ether has been detected.

"On the other hand, Mr. Michelson concludes from his experiments that the relative velocity of the Earth and the ether is probably less than a sixth of the Earth's orbital velocity, and certainly less than one-fourth. Thus the question of the connection of the ether with gross matter, and the relation of its motion to that of the Earth and the heavenly bodies, is still by no means settled.

"Not only has the luminiferous ether been applied to account for the propagation of waves of light, and for the phenomena of electrification, by supposing this to be due to stresses set up in it, but Lord Kelvin has suggested that the ultimate atoms of matter may consist of vortices or whirlpools in the ether. He has pointed out that by means of motion alone, in a fluid destitute of elasticity, a virtual elasticity may be produced. It is well known that a quasi-rigidity may be conferred on a limp chain by causing it to rotate rapidly. If when rapidly revolving the chain be struck, a permanent kink or bend is made in it which retains its form while the rotatory motion lasts. Moreover, two smoke-rings when they collide rebound from each other as if they were elastic, this appearance of elasticity being conferred on them by their motion. Thus Lord Kelvin's hypothesis in his kinetic theory of matter is that atoms are not hard and solid, but that they consist of rotatory rings or whirls in an incompressible, frictionless fluid, which is perfect and homogeneous, this fluid being the ether, and differences in the elementary atoms are due to differences in the character and behavior of these vortices, which may be linked together in various ways. A serious objection to the kinetic theory of gases, by which they are represented as consisting of hard solid spheres flying about and colliding with each other, has been pointed out by Lord Kelvin. It is that the effect of the collisions must be to gradually convert the energy of translation into shriller and shriller vibrations of the molecule, and that finally all the translational energy will be changed into this form. Thus on the elastic solid hypothesis of the atom, the result is not much different from what it would be if there was imperfect elasticity. If there is no tendency of this sort in the case of the vortex atoms, a serious difficulty would be got over. Such atoms, moreover, would possess the properties of unchangeability and indivisibility; they cannot be cut, for they would simply wriggle away from the cutting instrument. They are capable of vibrations, and mutual action at a distance can be explained by continuous action through the intervening ether."

## ANIMALS THAT WALK ON THEIR RIBS.

WHAT was the serpent's mode of progression before he was cursed for tempting Eve? This is a question that has staggered many a zealous supporter of the inspiration of Scripture. It is, nevertheless, a rigid dogma of the followers of Darwin, that the snake did not always go on his belly, but is descended from ancestral stock provided with legs as other vertebrates are. In *Knowledge*, London, June, Mr. R. Lydekker has an interesting article on this subject. He says:

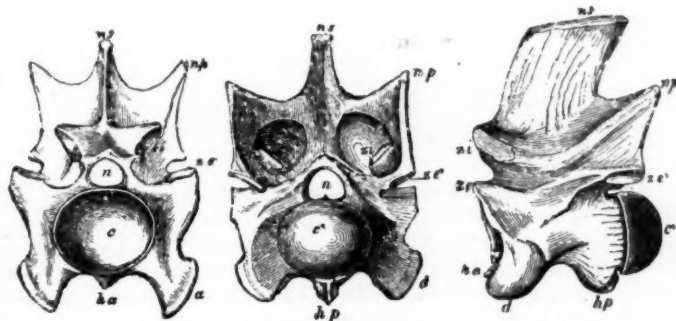
"Snakes in general may not inappropriately be termed 'rib-walkers,' since their ribs are the main instruments of progression. . . . In mammals, true ribs are comparatively few in number, and are limited to a portion of the region of the trunk. If, however, we examine the skeleton of a snake, we shall observe, in the first place, that the number of joints, or vertebrae, in the backbone, is exceeding large, and that each of these joints, from the head to a considerable distance down the tail, is provided with a pair of curved and relatively long ribs, upon the extremities of which the skeleton rests. While comparatively short in the region of the neck, these ribs gradually increase in length toward the anterior part of the trunk, and thence diminish by almost imperceptible degrees as the tail is approached.

"Regarding, then, a serpent as essentially a 'rib-walker,' we have to see, in the first place, how this most peculiar and original mode of progression is effected. . . .

"In a creature that has taken to a mode of progression so peculiar as is that of a snake the first essential is a combination of strength with extreme flexibility in the backbone, and this is attained by the development of an extremely complicated system



of articulation between its constituent vertebræ. In ordinary terrestrial vertebrates, the vertebræ are connected with one another by two main articulations. In the first place the centrum or body of every vertebra has a surface at each end for articulation with the adjacent members of the series, and when firmness and strength are the main objects, as in the back of mammals, these two surfaces are nearly flat; when, however, greater mobility is required, as in the neck of the more specialized hoofed mammals, this is effected by means of a ball-and-socket joint; and in the snakes, this ball-and-socket arrangement extends throughout the whole series, the cup (*c* of the figure) being in front, and the ball (*c'*) behind. In addition to this articulation, vertebræ are ordinarily connected by what are termed zygapophyses, or flattened facets attached to the arch or upper half of the structure—the anterior zygapophysis (*ze*) always looking upward, while the hinder one (*ze'*) faces downward. For all ordinary purposes, these two articulations are amply sufficient; but snakes require something more, and they have accordingly developed an additional pair. In the upper part of the middle figure of our illustration, there will be seen a pair of deep pits (*ze'*) on the hinder aspect of the arch of the vertebra, which have received the somewhat long name of zygantra, and show a flattened articular facet directed upward and inward, on the lower half of their outer sides. Into each of these pits is received a somewhat wedge-shaped projection from the front of the arch of the adjacent vertebra (marked *zi* in the left-hand figure of our illustration), and termed the zygosphere, the flattened articulate



FRONT, BACK, AND LEFT SIDE OF THE VERTEBRA OF A SNAKE.

facet of which looks downward and outward. Such a triple system of articulation produces, of course, extreme flexibility of the backbone without any danger of dislocation of the joints. . . .

"Before leaving the subject of the backbone, it must be added that the ribs, which are single-headed, are attached to a facet (*d*) on the lower part of the front and of each side of the body of the vertebra; such facets being usually situated on the body itself, although in the figured specimen, which belongs to an extinct genus, they have distinct pedicles. Although this mode of rib-connection is common to lizards and serpents, it is precisely that best adapted to afford the greatest amount of motion to 'rib-walkers.' It may be added that in all snakes the breast-bone and bones of the shoulder, like those of the fore-limb, are completely wanting; while there are, at most, only vestiges of those of the pelvis and hind-limbs.

"Discussing the interesting subject of the skeleton with these few remarks, we come to the consideration of how snakes walk. Now if we examine any ordinary snake, we shall find that the under-surface is covered with a series of oblong transverse shields, overlapping one another by their hinder edges, and in the body extending right across the lower surface, although in the tail they frequently form a double series. Each of these shields corresponds to a pair of ribs, and all are of the utmost importance in terrestrial locomotion.

"On this point Dr. Gunther writes that 'when any portion of the body of a snake has found some projection on the ground which affords it a point of support, the ribs alternately of one and the other side are drawn more closely together, thereby producing alternate bends of the body on the corresponding side. The hinder portion of the body being drawn after, some part of it finds another support on the rough ground or a projection; and the anterior bends being stretched in a straight line, the front part of the body is propelled in consequence. During this mode of progression, the numerous hard shields of the belly are of great advantage, as, by means of their free edges, they are enabled to

utilize the smallest projections on the ground as means of support.'

"It may be added that these reptiles can only progress by undulating the body in a horizontal direction; and that the pictures sometimes seen of snakes with the body thrown into folds in a vertical plane are pure evolutions of the artistic imagination. . . .

"In the pre-Darwinian days of natural history it was doubtless considered that snakes were created as such, and that they were always 'rib-walkers.' The modern naturalist, however, knows better than this, since some of the members of the group, fortunately, retain vestiges which enable him to say with confidence that serpents are the highly modified descendants of four-legged reptiles, more or less nearly akin to lizards. Among the better-known members of the group, pythons and boa-constrictors, collectively constituting the family *Boidea*, are those alone retaining such vestiges which externally take the form of a pair of claw-like spurs, situated on the lower surface near the junction of the body with the tail. If, moreover, we dissect such a snake, it will be found that traces of the three bones of the pelvis are embedded among the muscles, although now of no functional importance whatever."

#### SMELTING BY ELECTRICITY IN GERMANY.

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, June 7, publishes a Consular report on this subject from Mr. Frank H. Mason, Consul-General of the United States at Frankfurt. The report deals with a new process, known as the Taussig process, the principal characteristic features of which are a long air-tight smelting channel, the bottom of which inclines to a central orifice through which the fused metal passes into the moulds; a lining of glazed firebrick which acts as an insulator, and the generation of heat by electricity without the use of any kind of fuel, or of carbon electrodes. It appears that the chamber can be sufficiently heated to smelt pig-iron in fifteen minutes, and that this temperature may be maintained within the channel, without unduly heating the other parts of the circuit.

One of the prime advantages claimed for this process is the entire absence of coke, coal, or carbon electrodes, which secures to the fused metal nearly absolute purity. Moreover, oxidation and blistering are prevented by the continual exhaustion of the air and gases generated in smelting, and thus to the metal are imparted the highest mechanical qualities of which cast-iron is capable.

Probably, the most obvious advantage claimed for this process is that it can be worked wholly by water-power, and is thus especially suited to mountainous regions, where ore is produced, and where there is abundant water, but no coal. The process appears best suited to operations on a comparatively small scale, say, with the furnace or smelting channel from 36 to 40 feet in length, and carrying a charge of about 1½ tons of metal or ore. By working such a furnace with a current of 30,000 amperes and 50 volts—which would represent about 2,000 horse-power—it is estimated that, in a quarter of an hour, the metal could be melted and run into castings.

It is claimed for this process, too, that, even where water-power is not available, and the dynamo and air-pumps must be worked by steam, it still effects an economy of 50 per cent. in the consumption of coal, in comparison with the Siemens-Martin regenerative furnace, which requires from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs. of coal to smelt a ton of iron.

**The Latest about the Storage-Battery.**—Will the storage-battery ever realize the high hopes that were once entertained of it? Authorities have not yet ceased to differ on the subject. Mr. W. W. Griscom, whose interesting paper about these batteries, read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, is printed in *The Electrical World*, New York, June 23, brings out the point that our knowledge of the chemical changes in charging and discharging is still incomplete, and that the internal conditions are constantly altering in a complex way never before suspected. Plates with precisely the same history, and in exactly similar situations in a battery, may give off currents varying as much as 30 per cent. Much of the difference of opinion among experts as to the efficiency of the batteries is doubtless due to causes such as these, and to the fact that batteries are often worked far beyond their capacity, and that batteries are rated as high as possible, instead of well within a margin of safety, as is the case, say, with steam-engines.

## RECENT SCIENCE.

**Ammonia-Motor for Street-Cars.**—An ammonia motor-car recently built in New York was given a trial on the afternoon of June 19. The car is about the size of an ordinary horse-car or trolley-car, and about one-half of its space is occupied by the motor. The general principle of the motor is well known. A reservoir, which is surrounded by a tank filled with hot water, is charged with dry ammonia-gas under pressure. From the reservoir, the gas passes into the cylinder, where it acts on the piston expansively, precisely as steam does. The exhaust from the cylinder is conveyed into the water-tank, where the ammonia is condensed, and can afterward be recovered, the inventors claim, with very small loss. In the trial, the reservoir was charged until the pressure was about one hundred and fifty pounds, and the car was run about a mile backward and forward before the pressure ran down to one hundred pounds. *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, June 23, in reporting this trial, says that where the circumstances are such that the ammonia can be cheaply made and supplied, the system could be well applied. It can be used in cities where a steam motor would not be permitted, and it presents the advantage which any separate motor does over an electric or cable system, where a failure at the central powerhouse will stop the entire system. The motor in question had several objectionable features; but with a better design of engine, and with cheap ammonia, the motor may be able in many places to compete successfully with the electric road.

**Sweat-Shops and Disease.**—A recent investigation made in Philadelphia, says *The Medical News*, of that city, June 23, developed the fact that in some of the worst "sweat-shops," garments were made for many well-known establishments. These garments were often of the best quality, and not, as is usually supposed, only cheap goods. A sweat-shop is synonymous with all that is filthy and unsanitary. In it, the workmen are crowded together, and no factory-laws regulate the manner of work. It often is also the living-room and sleeping-room of the family. The children, healthy or unhealthy, commingle with the workers, and come in close contact with the materials. Diphtheria and other contagious diseases are very prevalent in the "sweaters' section," and often the Board of Health is informed only when a death occurs. Under these circumstances it may be easily seen that the sweating system menaces the health of the community. Moreover, the system is spreading. At first, it was in the hands of the Russians; now the Italians are taking it up, and whole blocks are given over to it. Doubtless, these conditions prevail also in New York, and in most of the other large cities of the United States.

**Nickel-Steel the Coming Metal.**—This is the opinion expressed by the *Age of Steel*, St. Louis, June 23, in an editorial article. Though nickel was used for coins two centuries before Christ, it is only recently that the discovery of the remarkable properties of its alloy with steel has brought it into great commercial prominence. The tensile strength of this alloy—nearly one-fifth greater than that of ordinary steel, while its ductility remains the same—will doubtless cause it to supplant common steel in many places where great strength is required. For instance, the American Atlantic liner *Paris* has been supplied with a spare length of shafting of this alloy. It is said that this casting has a tensile strength of about 90,000 pounds, thus leaving existing British or German steel shafts quite a respectable distance in the rear. The production of nickel has increased within ten years from 1,000 tons per annum to over 5,000 tons, while before 1876 not more than 600 tons were produced in any one year. The most noticeable increase has been in the manufacture of nickel-steel, ostensibly for armor plates and guns, but it is not likely that its use will stop here, especially as the price tends steadily downward.

**Chemical Constitution of Silk.**—According to Silbermann, a German chemist (*Chemische Zeitung*, 17), crude silk-fiber consists of two parts, a true thread substance called fibroin, and a gelatinous body, sericin, which surrounds it. The former, however, does not appear to be a homogeneous chemical substance.

**Internal Motion in an Apparently Still Liquid.**—In a recent interesting lecture on Fluid Motion, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, reported in *Nature*, June 14, Prof. Osborne Reynolds shows how a fluid whose surface is at rest may be all turbulent motion within. The phenomenon in its simplest form

is that of two long vortices rolling on each other through the mass in something the same way in which two rolls of cotton-batting may be made to pass between two flat sheets of the same without friction. If the rolls revolve in opposite directions, each will roll on the adjacent sheet on one side, and on its companion roll on the other, so that there will be no sliding at all. Professor Reynolds illustrated the subject by many experiments showing the movement of vortex filaments through air and water.

**Position of a Burnt Human Body.**—The question often arises, when a partially burnt body is found: Was burning the cause of death, or was death caused in some other way before the beginning of the fire? Dr. Jonathan Becker in a communication to *The British Medical Journal*, June 16, sets forth some facts that may enable this problem to be solved in certain cases. In the first place, a living muscle, or one recently alive, contracts under the influence of heat; and as the muscles are not conductors of heat, it follows that heat would take a longer time to affect the deeper muscles than the more superficial ones. An intact human body, therefore, subjected to heat, and not affected with *rigor mortis*, will assume a position determined by the contraction of all the superficial muscles. If heat-stiffening has taken place, this position is permanent until putrefaction is complete. In a body in which the muscles are dead, they will not react to heat; so, such a body would occupy the same position as it did when heat reached it. Would it not be possible, then, to say, from the position of such a body, whether *rigor mortis* had occurred or not, so as to reach some data as to the time such a body had been dead? Bodies burned before *rigor mortis*, Dr. Becker thinks, either would assume a definite position of superficial muscular equilibrium, described by him, or, if a superficial muscle had been divided before the fire reached it, this position would be altered to an equivalent extent. On the other hand, bodies burned after *rigor mortis* assume no definite position; and, if a muscle be divided, there is no equivalent alteration of position.

**A Cure of Lockjaw by the New Method.**—The plan of curing a germ-disease by the injection of serum from animals that have already been rendered immune to the disease, has been referred to before in this column. It is meeting with great success, of which an instance is the cure of a bad case of lockjaw by injecting serum from a horse and a dog, reported by two Italian physicians, Giusti and Bonaiuti, in the *Gazette degli Ospitali*, May 12. The entire amount of immune serum used was twenty cubic centimeters. A remarkable feature of the case was the rapid success of the specific treatment after the complete failure of ordinary measures.

**The Tanning of Elephant-Skin.**—This, according to *La Nature*, Paris, June 2, constitutes an absolutely new branch of industry. The process is the ordinary one, except that a very powerful extract of tannin is used. When the giant skin is taken from the vat, it is nearly an inch and three-quarters thick. The tanned skin of the elephant, like that of the alligator, is used in the making of various fancy articles, and brings a high price, a small elephant-leather valise costing \$300 to \$400, and cigar-cases and card-cases not less than \$60 to \$80.

**A Mechanical Fluid.**—An ingenious device, the invention of C. W. Hunt, an American engineer, is mentioned in *Engineering*, London, June 22. It is a mass of hard steel balls of two sizes, one-eighth and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, respectively. Under pressure this mass flows and transmits pressure in all directions like a fluid. The device is calculated for use wherever fluid pressure is desired without leakage, and it has already been employed for tightening the brasses of connecting rods, a pocket at the side being filled with the balls and pressure applied with a set screw.

**Popular and Unpopular Drugs.**—The relative frequency with which different drugs are used is a subject upon which it is not easy to obtain trustworthy information. There is a general impression, says the *British Medical Journal*, June 23, that while certain drugs are prescribed often, others are seldom used, and some not at all. Mr. Martindale, a British pharmacist, has recently collected and analyzed 12,000 prescriptions dispensed at six pharmacies in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It appears, from his analysis, that the drug most frequently used is spirits of chloroform, tincture of nux vomica coming next. Extract of cannabis indica, ammoniated mercury, and lemon-juice are at the



bottom of the list. Bicarbonate of sodium occurs about twice as often as bicarbonate of potassium. Ipecacuanha wine figures 504 times, antimonial wine 39. There are 126 official articles which have never been once ordered; these include most of the cataplasmata, a number of plasters, enemata, extracts, infusions, and liquors. Mr. Martindale's work was done avowedly to aid in the revision of the British Pharmacopœia by indicating obsolete remedies that should be thrown out. His statistics afford valuable evidence, but are of course too limited to enable one to draw accurate conclusions.

**Can the Musical Touch be Bettered by a Surgical Operation?**—*The Lancet*, London, June 23, comments on the fact that Professor Bonelli, a San Francisco musician, is advocating the division of the transverse bands that attach the extensor tendon of the ring finger to those of the middle and little fingers, fibers that sometimes unduly hamper the action of the ring finger. Three years ago, he had the operation performed upon himself, and now, after careful testing of the results, he advocates the operation publicly, and is said to be the possessor of testimonials from the highest medical authorities that no harm can come from it. These reports speak of the operation as new, but it is not novel either in America or abroad, and there would be no objection to its revival should a musician present himself with the movements of the ring finger unusually hampered from undue extent or development of the transverse bands. Such operations should, however, be undertaken with peculiar judgment and the caution of an experienced operating surgeon. We doubt, says the editor of *The Lancet*, if a brilliant performer on the violin or piano would have his execution markedly improved by the operation. Leading English musicians universally condemn it. The celebrated Schumann, aware of the difficulty connected with the ring finger, tied that digit back for a long time, with the result that he badly damaged his hand, and in consequence became a composer. According to a high authority, there is risk of inflammation after the operation, which would result in matting of the tendons together, and making matters worse.

**Electrically-Propelled Vehicles.**—It is a long time since experiments were first begun in connection with electric vehicles for use on an ordinary street or hard road, but it is only recently that they have been carried to a point of success. The difficulty has not been to get a vehicle that could be moved along the streets at any desired rate of speed and in any direction, but in supplying the motive power at a price that would permit successful competition with horseflesh. This difficulty, says *The Electrical Review*, New York, June 27, is now said to have been overcome. New types of batteries have been introduced which take up little room and which may be kept charged at a small expense, with sufficient power to meet all the necessities of the case. For the new vehicles it is claimed that they can be propelled along the thoroughfares at any rate of speed that may be desired and without making any noise. No difficulty is experienced in making them thread their way among the mass of other vehicles or in keeping them under perfect control. Those already built have broad tires, but it is proposed to introduce pneumatic tires, which will be lighter and more satisfactory.

**The Age of the Nile.**—The Nile Valley is now receiving a good deal of attention from geologists. At a recent meeting of the London Geological Society, May 23, Capt. H.G. Lyons of the Royal Engineers read a paper in which he maintained that it was carved out by the river in the Miocene period. The course of the river above Cairo seems to have been determined by a great fault, which follows the valley for many miles upward. Captain Lyons regards all the sandstone of the Nubian region as an estuarine deposit formed on an area afterward gradually invaded by the Cretaceous Sea. A series of folds runs through this bed of sandstone, and along them occur many springs of the oases, the water-bearing beds being brought by them nearer to the surface.

**Chemicals in the Laundry.**—Those who have suffered from the free use of corrosive substances in laundries, public and private, will be glad to know that chemists are able to detect such use, and therefore to take the first step toward punishing the offender. According to *The National Druggist*, St. Louis, July, a French chemist recently proved by the use of methylene blue, which colored the corroded spots intensely, that Javelle-water had been used in the washing of certain damaged pieces of clothing, and the laundryman was obliged by the courts to pay for

the articles destroyed. In a second case, a weak solution of brasilein colored the spots yellow, showing that an acid had been used, and it was afterward shown that oxalic acid had been carelessly employed to take out some rust spots. In the absence of any statute specifically bearing upon the subject, and in the presence of the fact that the use by the laundries of Javelle-water, chlorid of lime, oxalic acid, etc., is almost universal, and that the laundries disclaim the use of these corrosive preparations, it would seem, says *The Druggist*, that the offenders might be reached under the statute punishing the obtaining of money under false pretenses, or made to pay for goods thus destroyed under those regulating the mischievous and careless destruction of property. The Editor of *The National Druggist* offers his services as chemical expert free to the first party who will undertake a prosecution.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters proposes to establish a bureau in the Northwestern States to collect and disseminate data regarding fires resulting from electricity; educate underwriters on electrical hazards; labor to secure uniform ordinances for electric wiring and installations, and maintain a laboratory in which tests will be made of electrical appliances.

IN France, the telephone is used on many railroad main lines. On a portion of the Vincennes railway, a rather novel system is in vogue, by which at a given signal on the telegraph-instrument the operator connects the telegraph-wires with a telephone for verbal communication. The large Austrian railways use field telephones, which may be connected with the telegraph-wires at any point, without interrupting the telegraphic communications.

ALUMINUM is being experimented with as a substitute for Bavarian stones for lithographing. Its great lightness gives it the advantage in many directions. The drawback at present is the price, but this is likely to be overcome very soon. For cylinder press-work its elasticity gives it a decided advantage over the stone. Finely powdered aluminum, such as is sold as silver-bronze, has been successfully used as a flash-light. It ignites easily and makes a brilliant white flame. It is said to be superior to magnesium in that it does not spontaneously oxidize, makes no irritating fumes, and burns more completely.

BROOKLYN people are making arrangements for the proper reception and entertainment of the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is to hold its meeting in their city this year. In addition to the usual excursions generally provided for the members whenever that body meets, there are to be several special excursions for the various sections, including trips not only to points of interest out of the city, but also to the various factories, laboratories and other interesting spots in the city. Several other national scientific societies will meet at the same time. The American Chemical Society will probably have a large number of delegates present from all parts of the country, and Professor Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, will preside.

AN Australian mining journal is responsible for the following story: A miner in that country, who was obtaining fine gold by sluicing, was asked how he saved it. He replied that he employed the common amalgamation process, but used a novel and ingenious retort for the purpose. After amalgamating with quicksilver: "I get a potato," said the miner, "cut off one end, and scoop out a cavity in it large enough to take my ball of amalgam. I next take a spade or piece of flat iron, and place that over the fire; and then upon that I place the potato with the cut side down. As the amalgam gets hot the 'silver' evaporates and goes all through the potato; but it can't get through the skin. When it is cool, I have my gold button on the spade and my 'silver' all in fine globules in the potato. I break that potato up under water and I have all my 'silver'."

THE peel or skin of the potato, like the bark of medicinal roots, is the part of the tuber richest in mineral salts, and consists of a dense cortical layer, covered with a pellicle of epidermis. The latter is valueless as a nutriment, but its removal in the usual way wastes nearly all of the true skin, and frequently part of the body of the potato. Not only this, but when the potato is boiled the pellicle prevents the solution, and consequent waste, of valuable saline matters. In the process of baking the latter fact does not hold true, but the greater ease with which the pellicle can be removed from the cooked tuber, without loss of true peel, is reason sufficient for cooking the root with the jacket on. In preparing potatoes for cooking in soups, stews, etc., the cuticle should be removed by rubbing with a rough, coarse cloth, like crash toweling.

ACCORDING to the June report of the Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, the condition of Winter wheat, notwithstanding the favorable weather in the greater part of May, did not advance much, owing to the ravages of chinch-bugs, army-worms, flies, and the cold weather the latter part of the month. In some localities the chinch-bug and fly are doing considerable damage and may prove very disastrous. Rust is also reported in some parts of the country and over sufficiently extensive areas to affect the yield if the weather should continue favorable to the development of the disease. The extent of damage from the cold weather and frost in May could not be satisfactorily determined on date of observation. As regards the cotton-crop, over the greater part of the cotton-belt the weather conditions of the planting season have been only moderately favorable. In addition to cold weather, drought in some sections has been a retarding influence on both germination and development. Planting has been delayed in some sections, and, owing to dryness and cold, replanting has become necessary in others. The best conditions are reported in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, while the lowest are in Tennessee and Georgia.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE SOCIALISM OF CHRISTIANITY.

PROFESSED Socialists do not, as a general thing, accept 'Christianity, or at least, do not accept the Church; but many Christian thinkers and writers have attempted to show that modern Socialism is in a great degree related to Christianity, and it is claimed that many of the tenets of Socialism are distinctive teachings of Christ and His Apostles. There have been several notable attempts to answer the question: Do Christianity and Socialism proceed from the same root? This was discussed by Maurice, Kingsley, and Ludlow, in England (1848); by the Court-Precacher Stöcker, in Germany (1874); and, lately, the Pope, in his Encyclical, has given the question serious consideration. Two most interesting facts are brought to light: (1) there is substantially an agreement that Christianity ought to discover the place where it can meet Socialism, and (2) there is a tacit acknowledgment that the claims of Socialism are essentially just.

We present three papers bearing on this subject. The first is by Professor Lehmann-Hohenberg, in *Einiges Christenthum*, Kiel. He says:

"The doctrines of the Christ are the purest and noblest proclamation of social freedom ever given mankind. Jesus of Nazareth understood perfectly the solidarity of the human race, and made Love the expression of this solidarity. He preached no *new religion*. He picked up the poor and the oppressed. He was not crucified because He attacked the dogmas of the Jews; but because He was a social reformer. It was not the pious Jews, who cried 'Crucify Him,' but the powerful ones.

"Generations were to follow upon generations before the Roman world could understand the significance of Christ's teaching. When Rome did discover this, it fell upon Christ's followers with fury, because Christianity meant destruction to Rome as a social and political power.

"There was no question of a new religion after the death of Jesus. His followers were, and continued to be called, *Judæi*. The book recording the acts of the Apostles shows that Christ's followers were Socialists, or, better, Communists. Economically, they had everything in common. Later, when the churches came to an agreement with the State, they sacrificed some of their social ideas and became the teachers of a new religion. Since that compromise, Christianity has been false to its founder. Now, in our day, it is our duty to return to the primitive teachings and proclaim the Socialism of Christ."

L. Bergström, of the University of Upsala, published lately in Stockholm an essay entitled "Christianity and Socialism," in which he said:

"Christianity must not be inimical to the social tendency so long as the personality is not destroyed in the mechanism of State. Neither must Socialism be inimical to Christianity.

"Christianity and Socialism must go hand in hand. The first will save man 'from within,' the latter will do the same 'from without.' The first will establish a universal Kingdom of saved individuals with God as a Father. The latter seeks the same end by cooperation and uniform administration. These two methods need not conflict. They supplement each other.

"The New Testament has an admirable illustration of a Social State in St. Paul's description of the body, composed of many members, each of which is there to help and work for another at the same time as it receives an equal amount of help and work from its neighbor."

Franz von Scheele, Editor of *Svensk Tidskrift*, in the last number of his magazine, writes:

"Time and again have attempts been made to draw Christianity into the conflicts of the day, and under influence of party politics. But every time, Christianity, on account of its 'tendency to eternity,' has lifted itself above such conflicts and parties. The attempts of to-day to unite Lasalle's politico-economic notions and the Christian religion will not succeed."

In criticizing the opinions of Professor Lehmann-Hohenberg, given above, von Scheele remarks:

"Where are the proofs for the assertion that the great persecutions were directed against the Christians on account of their political and social ideas, rather than on account of their religion? Rome turned against the Christians because they denied the State's claim to divinity."

Against Lector Bergström's paper, von Scheele argues:

"He has made too much of the apparent similarity between the object of Christianity and Socialism. They cannot pull together because Christ has definitely declared that His Kingdom is not of this world. Christianity can, therefore, not work with special emphasis for the union of individuals in endeavors upon a bettering of their external conditions.

"It does not help a man though he possesses all the world, and loses his own soul. Paul's reference to the body of many members helping and working for each other has no sense unless understood spiritually. The severe speeches of Christ against the rich have no reference to oppression of the poor, but only to the hardness of their hearts. The reason that the first Christians had everything in common was not because of any economic theory, but because of their indifference to this world, inasmuch as they were expecting momentarily the return of their Lord.

"The earliest Christian notions of a Social State could not have been anything like those of to-day. For instance, Christ did not oppose or abolish slavery. His teachings on brotherly love did not imply its abolishment. St. Paul demands of slaves that they obey their masters. The Roman Church has had its Church-slaves, and Cloister-slaves were common in antiquity.

"It is true that Christianity is not inimical to 'Social endeavors,' but it is not inimical either to anti-Socialism. Christianity is an affair of the heart; it is religion, not party-opinion.

"The modern endeavor to popularize Christianity is helpful neither to Christianity nor to Socialism."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE CIVIC FUNCTION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

HAS the Church any responsibilities and duties in reference to the reform movements of our day, other than those which she accepts as the religious teacher of the world? Or, as the Rev. L. S. Bean puts the question in *Our Day* (May-June), "Should she ally herself with this party? or with that? or with none?" Mr. Bean recognizes the fact that there is a great deal of "doubt, hesitancy, and confusion," on this subject, and hence he addresses himself to the one question: "Has the Christian Church any civic function? If so, in what does it consist?"

"Evidently it is the function of the Church to enlighten, purify, readjust, and even reconstruct the bases of civic life, industrial action, and social standards. . . .

"The fact of a civic function—and function carries with it the idea of duty, for an organ ought to perform all its normal and appropriate functions—is disclosed by a consideration of the civic basis of the Church. The Church is not an extra-mundane body. It exists in the world and for the world. . . . The Church should seek to be on the right side of every question, on the wrong side of no question. Its civic function is the rebuking of all civic wrong, the inculcating and upholding of civic righteousness.

"But, right here, it becomes necessary to notice the limitations of this function. The Church must not seek to become the State. The Church is in the State but not of the State. Church and State are not convertible terms. . . . All attempts of the Church to bear the sword of State have been fatal to its own well-being. Why? Because this is not its function. The dominancy it is to employ is the dominancy of principles implanted in mind and heart, the dominancy of ideals over life. The Church should, therefore, not become the ally of any political party. Neither do we want any Church Party in the State. For a party aims at political dominancy—must do so. After having obtained control of the Administration it becomes itself the Administration, and imposes and enforces its civic ideals upon the citizen by the strong arm of civil and, if needful, military authority. The Church inspires the citizen, the State constrains him; the Church impels, the State compels. . . .

"The Church can most effectually aid the community by re-



maintaining a preacher of righteousness unto men. . . . There is danger, to-day, that the Church should be led to believe that it can most effectually aid men by turning its stately edifices into school-rooms of political economy, or into amusement- or concert-halls. . . .

"The Church should have in its pulpit a seer, whose eagle-glance pierces through the shams and false pretenses of a utilitarian age; whose voice rebukes all unrighteousness, whether in the halls of Congress, the marts of commerce, or the humble toil of the daily laborer; a man who can make souls feel that no invention of a machine-making age, no wealth or honor, place or power could ever atone to them for a loss of manhood or womanhood. The first civic duty of the Church will ever be to lead individual souls to God.

"It should teach that we serve God by serving our fellow man, and that every individual should spend and be spent to serve the fullest good of his fellow beings. It should not dictate to a man what ticket he shall vote, but it should condemn the buying and selling of votes. And the person convicted of corrupt practices in politics should be debarred or expelled from Church membership, even if he be the Grand Mogul of the community. . . . The Church should teach the fundamental principles of citizenship and show the sacredness of all its relations. It should rescue art from corruption, commerce from greed, and politics from the devil. The Church should exercise its civic function by being democratic in spirit."

### THE EVOLUTION OF OLD TESTAMENT LITERATURE.

RABBI HIRSCH lately read a paper on the above subject before the University of Chicago, and said:

"Literary criticism cannot assume that, in the development of Old Hebrew literature, the laws regulating the growth of the literary productions of other peoples were not operative. On the contrary, it starts from the recognition that these laws are universal and admit of no exceptions. History always precedes literature; the constitution of a nation, the nation's legal code. Nowhere does any antecedent century anticipate the political, social, or religious needs of a subsequent one.

"The Pentateuch presupposes a people devoted to agriculture. It cannot, therefore, have been promulgated before Israel had become the possessor of the land. No tribe or people anywhere begins its life with a literature highly developed, its social organization perfected to its most minute details, and its religious system defined in crystallized sacerdotalism.

"The sojourn of the Hebrews in Egypt seems, to say the least, doubtful. Indications abound that only the Joseph-clans were settled in the Nile Delta. Judah is not of pure 'Hebrew stock'; and was not among the slaves of Pharaoh. The influence of Egypt was not great in moulding the character of the religion and the literature of these shepherd tribes. There is not the slightest warrant for the assertion that Egyptian elements reappeared in Mosaism. The interests of the rude Semite shepherd-clans center in feuds and the possession of wells. Their religious horizon is not very wide. The Semite, by instinct, is neither monotheistic nor religious.

"The earliest literary productions of the Hebrews reflect, indeed, these conditions. Sword-songs (Gen. iv.) and Well-songs; tribal poetry; the book of *Yashar* and the *Milchamoth Yahvah* prove this. The consciousness of national unity and kinship is weak in the earliest books. The common sanctuary of *Yahvah* at Sinai served to remind the *Beni-Israel* of their common descent. *Yahvah* is in all likelihood a non-Hebrew deity; probably Midianite-Judaic.

"The gradual conquest of the land and the exchange of simple *Yahvah*-worship for the sensuous cults of the aborigines marks a crisis. Prophetic literature is the precipitate of the conflict of the two forms of worship. During the time of its production, which lasted more than five hundred years, the concept of *Yahvah* was gradually enlarged and clarified. The legal code is the reflected light of the development of Prophetic Religion. The first step is the Book of the Covenant, corresponding to the sword- and well-song period. It is a collection of precedents, with but little admixture of religious element.

"The second, Elohist and Yahvist, are independent attempts to

chronicle the history of the people under the influence of the national idea.

"The third is Deuteronomy, of Jeremiah's time, centralizing the cult, and moralizing the God-concept.

"The Exile marks the fourth phase. Prophetism triumphs, but the national-religious policy of the priestly orders succeeds in reconstituting, on sacerdotal lines, the official symbolism.

"Individual as opposed to national holiness, *universalism* as contrasted to racial exclusiveness, finds, during and after the Exile, its expression in the *Wisdom Literature*. The Macbean uprising produced Daniel and Esther.

"The Hebrew canon was probably closed, in its tripartite construction, in the first pre-Christian century; the law about 400 B.C.; the prophets about 175, and other writings about 100."

### "AUT DIANA, AUT CHRISTUS."

ONE of the most interesting relics of early Christianity is in the Berlin Museum. It is a certificate given in Egypt during the Decian Persecution, A.D. 250. The document is written on papyrus in the Greek language. The following is a translation:

"TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF SACRIFICES OF THE VILLAGE OF ALEXANDER ISLAND.

"From Aurelius Diogenes, the son of Satabas, of the village of Alexander Island, a man of seventy-two years, with a scar on his right eyebrow.

"I have always been in the habit of sacrificing to the gods, and at the present time, in your presence, according to the Imperial orders, I sacrificed and poured libations and ate of the sacrificial meal, and I ask you to subscribe this statement.

"May you be prosperous!

"I, Aurelius Diogenes, have presented this petition."

Then follows the signature, almost illegible, then the date:

"In the first year of the Emperor Cæsar Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius, the pious and prosperous, Augustus, on the 2d of the month Epiphi."

In *The Sunday at Home*, London, June, D. Alcock takes this document as the text of his article, "Aut Diana, aut Christus."

He says: "The student of Christian antiquity immediately remembers the terrible persecution of Decius; beginning, as it did, with the Imperial Edict, which required all persons of both sexes and of every age, down to children in arms, to sacrifice to the gods of the heathen, on pain of torture and death. When we find that the date of the papyrus corresponds exactly with that of the edict (A.D. 250), there speaks to us plainly an Egyptian Christian of the Third Century brought face to face with the rack and the stake—and failing in the terrible ordeal.

"Shall we judge him harshly, this Aurelius Diogenes, son of Satabas, of Alexander Island? Perhaps, with him, as with many of his contemporaries, Christianity was already 'an inherited religion,' not embraced from personal conviction, but received through the teaching of others. Or, perhaps, the old man's first love had been lost, and his early faith grown cold; perhaps, in days long past, he would—or thought he would—have borne all things for the Truth. . . .

"We naturally assume, from the terms of the record, that he has sacrificed to the gods; but in this, we are probably mistaken. History tells us that precisely such 'certificates of sacrifice,' called *libelli*, 'libels,' were sold or given by hundreds, through the cupidity or good-nature of the officials, to Christians who never sacrificed at all—never even approached the altars. The aged Aurelius Diogenes may well have been one of these. Does he save his conscience? The Church of his age thought otherwise. When the days of peace returned, the *libellatici*, or receivers of libels of sacrifice, were counted less guilty, indeed, but only by one degree, than the *sacrificati*, who had actually sacrificed. . . . It is not for us to pass sentence upon the weakness of Aurelius Diogenes, lest haply, failing ourselves in some far lesser trial, we might stand self-convicted. But this we may remark—speaking after the manner of men—if the other Christians of the first three centuries had acted as he did, the faith of Christ would have vanished from the Earth like a gilded dream, and we should now be in Pagan darkness. . . .

"In contrast to the message of the relic; the fragment of papyrus, the scene portrayed in the well-known picture—'Diana or Christ'—rises before us in all its significance, and in all its sub-

\* By the late Edwin Long, first exhibited in the Royal Academy.

limity. The place is the stadium of Ephesus. Raised high on its sculptured pedestal stands the mystic form of the Greek Artemis, the Latin Diana—a reproduction in costlier materials of the small, unsightly piece of olive-wood, that, according to fable, 'fell down from Jupiter.' The stately building is thronged with worshippers, or gazers, who fill the seats that rise, tier above tier, to the pillared galleries, where also forms and faces crowd. Around the image, a choir of beautiful girls, with white robes and filleted heads—maidens consecrated to the service of the maiden goddess—stand ready to hymn her praises, or to cast fragrant incense on the altar, whose ever-burning flame ascends to her feet. Priests, prætors, officers, men-at-arms, some of them bearing strange and mystic ensigns, fill up the scene;—but at first we scarcely see them. All looks in the great assembly rest where ours do—on the solitary figure of the Christian maiden. She has turned from the altar; in spite of the manly hand that with gentle force seeks to draw her toward it—in spite of the imploring looks of the young girl who holds before her, open, the casket of incense, one grain of which, cast upon the fire, will avert her doom. For she has made her choice. Neither by word nor touch, neither by gesture nor by look, will she pollute herself with the idol-worship which she has renounced for ever.

"Here, as often elsewhere, it is the things not seen which are really the most impressive. We scarcely need the parchment in the hand of the richly-clad functionary to the right of the picture, or the anxious looks of the other (whom we conjecture to stand to the youthful confessor in some much more tender relation than that of guard to prisoner), to remind us of what we know and feel already, that life and death are hanging on that Christian maiden's choice—Diana or Christ. The choice of Diana means life, safety, home, earthly pleasure, and earthly love; while the choice of Christ means death and suffering, the rack, the axe, the stake, the blood-stained amphitheatre, the lion's tooth, or the tiger's claw.

"These, then, are what she chooses in choosing Christ. No doubt she sees all these, and yet these are not all she sees. She sees beyond them, at the other side of them, eternal life and love, and a crown of glory that fadeth not away. Is it upon that crown she is gazing already, with those steadfast eyes of hers which seem to look beyond and away from all about her, and to be fixed upon something which the others see not, and cannot see—while, perhaps, even now some dear promise of the Gospel to her so new and fresh floats across her memory—'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life'? For her, her choice is a personal one, Diana or Christ—Christ Himself, who loved her and gave Himself for her, Who claims henceforward the allegiance of her soul, and to Whom she will be true in life and death. Her strength lies in this, not alone that she sees the invisible, but that she sees Him that is invisible.

"The action by which her choice was sealed and manifested was in itself a slight one, to do or to refuse. 'Let her cast the incense, but one grain, and she is free.' What harm can there be in that? 'What harm can there be in saying Lord Cæsar, and worshipping his image?' asked the tempter of another primitive martyr, the venerable Polycarp. Looking at the picture, it seems as if we could almost hear the voices, now loud and angry, now gentle, and even tender, that implore the Christian maiden to take the easy path of peace and safety. 'What harm can there possibly be in throwing a grain of incense upon yonder fire?' What harm? Only the harm of falsehood and disloyalty, the sin of the sentinel that leaves his post, of the friend that betrays his friend, of the subject that breaks his oath of allegiance."

#### THAT BUDDHISTIC "LIFE OF CHRIST."

SOME interesting speculation has been indulged in regarding a reputed wonderful find in a Buddhist monastery in the Himalayas, of a Life of Christ or "Issa," that is 1,694 years old. The reputed find was made by one M. Notovitch, a Russian traveler, in the monastery of Hemis near Leh, the chief town of the province of Ladakh, in the Cashmere. A French translation has been made of it, and it represents "Issa" as sojourning among the Buddhists before he began his preaching in Galilee. The story has been received with distrust and the manuscript pronounced a probable "fake." In *The Evening Post*, New York,

July 3, appears a letter from a Moravian missionary in Leh, which seems to confirm this view of M. Notovitch's story. The following is the letter in full:

"LEH, LADAKH, VIA IRINAGER, NORTH INDIA, }  
"May 15, 1894. }

"SIR: My attention has been drawn to a notice in your paper (number and date not mentioned) that a certain Nicholas Notovitch, when traveling in Ladakh, broke his leg near Hemis Monastery, and was nursed by the monks, who showed him a Pali manuscript, being a 'Life of Issa,' a saint much venerated by Thibetan Buddhists. This work proved to be a life of Jesus Christ, and has been published in a French translation. This information, more than which has not reached me, is rather vague; but I must beg to draw your attention to the following facts:

"(1.) I have been resident in Leh since November, 1890. Since that time no person named Notovitch has visited Ladakh.

"(2.) Scientific visitors invariably call for information of all kinds on the Moravian missionaries, who live close to the garden set apart for the use of travelers. The official record of the mission, extending from 1885 onward, contains many names of such visitors, but the name Notovitch is not to be found.

"(3.) The Hemis Monastery is only twenty miles from Leh. It is incredible that any traveler could have met with an accident and have been nursed by the monks, instead of being brought by an easy road to Leh, where he would have had proper attention at the hands of the medical officer in charge of the British dispensary. I have examined the medical register from 1882 onward without finding Notovitch mentioned.

"(4.) Careful inquiry among the inhabitants has failed to elicit any information about such an accident having happened anywhere in Ladakh within the last twenty years.

"(5.) 'Issa' is the Mohammedan name for Jesus, and the Buddhists do not venerate Him in any way at all.

"(6.) The monks assert that their old books were destroyed by the Dogras fifty years ago. Their present books are all new editions.

"(7.) Pali is absolutely unknown in Ladakh; not a single person can read the language. The monks could not possibly know what a Pali volume contained, even supposing it to exist.

"(8.) The Hemis Monastery has for the last forty years been frequently visited by Moravian missionaries. The existence of a volume written in a character so totally different from Sanscrit and Thibetan as Pali is could not have remained hidden.

"Your readers will now be able to form an opinion as to the authenticity of this purported discovery. I remain, sir, yours truly,

F. B. SHAWE,  
"Moravian Missionary."

#### THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OF LIBERAL RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

THIS "Congress," held in Chicago, on May 22-25, has attracted considerable attention. The committee of ten, appointed, during the session of the Parliament of Religions, to arrange for this Congress, represented Unitarians, Reformed Jews, Universalists, and Ethical Culture Societies. An account of the sessions is given by R. F. Johnnot, in *The Unitarian*, July, from which we take the following:

"The opening meeting of the session was devoted to the consideration of the possibilities of cooperation. . . . Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, presided. . . . The Rev. Mr. Simons, speaking for the Independents, dwelt upon the weakness of isolated independence. Rabbi Hirsch claimed for Judaism that it is a national religion. He was in this Congress because he is a Jew. . . . In joining this movement, the Reformed Jews had no intention of deserting their nation and kin. Though ready to cooperate, they would still remain a separate people. If charged with clannishness, his reply was that the attitude of Christians toward them made this necessary. . . . Mr. Salter, of the Ethical Culture Society, said that the basis of cooperation must be an ethical one. Men did not agree about the existence of God. That idea could not form a rallying-point, nor the name of Jesus; but all agreed as to the rule of life. Men had a passionate desire for righteousness, and this alone could form a working basis of



union. The Rev. Mr. Savage claimed for Unitarianism that it was synonymous with universal religion. He found perfect freedom within its fold. . . . Dr. Alcott said that, interpreting Universalism by its three great working principles, it gave perfect liberty of thought, and could not be classed as a sect. The Rev. Mr. Faville, who spoke in behalf of what he called the 'Higher Orthodoxy' at a later session, said that love of truth and loyalty to it had created the many sects. We must be loyal to truth; but *love of man* rather than love of truth must be the chief thought in forming a church. This he called the 'Higher Orthodoxy,' and here he found a basis for general cooperation. 'Theologies are many,' he asserted, 'but humanity is one.'

"The following day Professor Small (Baptist), of Chicago University, read a valuable paper on the 'Sociological Basis of Union.' In helping humanity, and not in formulating creeds, can we find a working basis of union. He said that here the orthodox bodies were more liberal than so-called 'liberals.' From statistics, he showed that their pulpits devoted a greater amount of time to sociological and humanitarian questions. On Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Wright, of New York, found our philosophical basis of union in the thought of God. God as a life behind all phenomena had been practically proved by science. . . ."

The Congress then took steps to incorporate itself into a permanent organization. A President, Secretary, and Board of thirty Directors were elected. Mr. Jonhnot, while enthusiastic in his advocacy of the Congress, has this pertinent criticism:

"It was distinctly stated at the beginning of this movement that there was no intention of forming a new sect nor of detaching any society from its present denominational relations. But, by incorporating itself as a legal body, by undertaking all the functions of an ecclesiastical body, the Congress has gone a long way toward becoming a new religious denomination. It has gone far beyond the province of a pure Congress, though it may still retain that name, and beyond the intent of some who signed the call. . . ."

"Unless wisely managed, there is serious danger of turning this Congress into an association of independent churches, thus merely creating another Congregational body, differing but slightly from the present Unitarian and Universalist denominations. Such an association will be most helpful to the cause of the various people's; churches and it is highly desirable that they form themselves into some organization. But, if this Congress be turned into such a movement, it will utterly defeat the original intention in calling it."

### FREE-THOUGHT VERSUS ORTHODOXY IN GERMANY.

IT is often charged that Free-Thought, or Rationalism, is a distinguishing mark or characteristic of those who break away from the established Church—the Church that claims to represent Christian truth in its purity. But a writer in the *Evangelische Botschafter*, Stuttgart, is of the opinion that the State Church of Germany has left the orthodox faith; and he prophesies that the time is near when those who really believe in Christ will be forced to form free congregations. He says:

"Only people who are blinded by outward appearances can deny that Christianity—Evangelical Christianity—is not advancing, but declining. Unbelief is increasing rapidly among all classes, and to be silent about this fact, or to deny it, can only aggravate the evil. What the Socialists preach without shame and fear is only what has been quietly going on for a long time among classes which are altogether opposed to Socialism. The lack of religion among the Socialists is the natural harvest of unbelieving science; and, while the people of the cities fearlessly exhibit their unbelief, the country-folk hide it by an outward show of adherence to the Churches."

"Are we wrong in blaming the State Churches for this deplorable state of things? The State Churches number among their members many determined enemies of Christ. They firmly oppose the sects, but admit infidels. Socialists, who often do not even care enough for the Church to live in holy wedlock, are nevertheless considered worthy to be called members. Dissenters, however, are considered as without the pale of an Estab-

lished Church. While we may not object to the rule that persons who hold dissenting views should be regarded as outsiders, yet, surely, it is only right that scoffers and infidels should be denied privileges which are not given to Christians."

"Worse than this misapplied leniency is the subtle scepticism which allows so-called reformers to destroy the Christian faith under the mask of scientific research; this scepticism which takes Christ out of the Church, uses the Bible to destroy the Bible, and smothers religion while pretending to exalt it."

"Christianity must be accepted as it is, or must be rejected altogether. The very Supernatural is natural to religion, and a Church which attempts to do justice to infidel Science and sensuous Rationalism is not Christian."

"Where much freedom is given to the ministers of the Established Church, there is an ever-increasing Rationalism. This is specially the case in Switzerland and Baden, where many pastors, who formerly passed as orthodox, now openly declare for Rationalism. In orthodox Wurtemberg, the pastors are still forced to preach the Christ of the Bible; but if they did not fear the loss of their livings, many would champion Rationalism."

"The deluded people applaud this open secession. The secular Press defends the Rationalist; and if a heretic is taken to task, we hear a hue and cry about the liberty of conscience. It seems as if the Church is forced to allow its fundamental doctrines to be destroyed by the very men who were appointed to guard it!"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### NOTES.

THE RT. REV. LORD ARTHUR CHARLES HERVEY, Bishop of Bath and Wells, England, died recently in his eighty-sixth year.

FANNY CROSBY.—One of the most prolific hymn-writers of the age; she has written about 3,000 Sunday-school hymns. She was born in 1823, and lost her sight when six weeks old. In 1838, she was married to Alexander Van Alstyne, a musician who was also blind.

A Y. M. C. A. KNIGHTHOOD.—Mr. James Stokes, of New York, has been honored by being made a Knight of the Legion of Honor of France. This honor was given as "a recognition of distinguished services in philanthropic and religious work," chiefly in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association of Paris.

PRAYING TO ANGELS.—*The Interior*, Chicago, takes *Christian Work* to task for publishing poetry in which are petitions addressed to "Angels nestling near the throne of God," and says: "The brother who wrote this must have been brought up in a church which believes in the invocation of saints; and yet in some of our Presbyterian churches the choir will occasionally bring a cold sweat out on the pastor by unexpectedly launching out in a prayer to the 'Angels, ever bright and fair,' to exercise those functions which neither angel nor man can perform, except under the express direction of the Almighty."

SUMMER-VACATIONS.—*The Christian Inquirer*, New York, says: "Our Lord, we find, on one occasion called his disciples 'to rest a while,' but the scene of rest he designated was a 'desert place.' Only a fraction of people who seek Summer-rest would be content to isolate themselves. Not many yearn for a 'lodge in some vast wilderness.' The great majority show a gregarious disposition. They like to 'go with the crowd.' So we find multitudes gathered at the more famous Summer-resorts whether on the coast or inland. While at many of these favorite places those who go thither may find benefit physically and mentally, it is possible that the spiritual life may suffer."

A VALID MINISTRY.—*The Living Church*, Chicago, speaking of the various overtures that have been made toward unity, and that the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country insisted upon Episcopacy as part of the Divine heritage, says: "It is mere playing with words to say that because we affirm that it is our bounden duty to maintain the Episcopate and the ministry of episcopal ordination, and will not come into unity with other Christians unless they accept this position, that we do not therefore reject and repudiate a ministry which is not episcopally ordained, at least if 'ministry' in both cases means the same thing—implies the same functions. Why is it our bounden duty to adhere to the Episcopate, if it is not the duty of all Christians? Surely this duty is not one which grows out of merely accidental circumstances; it is founded upon belief in and connection with the 'Holy Catholic Church,' and that separation from this ministry involves separation from that Church."

BAPTISTS AND BAPTISTS.—"We will tell you in a few and thrilling terms of a few Baptists of whom we have just the lowest sort of an opinion," says *The Baptist*, Baltimore.

"1. Those who see no difference between being a Baptist and being anything else. If Baptist doctrines are not worth standing up for, why, let us get rid of them as soon as possible. . . ."

"2. Those who love their societies and orders far more than they love their churches. Not very long ago we spent the night with a brother who told us floods of glorious things about his orders, but who had few and dismal things to tell about his church. . . ."

"3. Those Baptists who join in the follies of the social world. The german-dancing Baptist, the card-playing Baptist and the wine-drinking Baptist will never be worth one copper in advancing Baptist doctrines."

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY PRESS AND ITS METHODS.

IT is generally believed that dynamiters and assassins of the stamp of Ravachol, Henry, and Santo Cesario, are inspired by the Anarchist and Socialist Press. The general public, however, is little acquainted with the methods employed by revolutionary journalists in rousing their readers to action.

With the Socialist editor, of the irreconcilable type, it is a foregone conclusion that every capitalist is a criminal, and every accident is due to some employer's insatiable thirst for gold. The relation between employer and employee is looked upon as a continuous, bitter, relentless war. The employer is the pitiless master of the workman, who occupies the position of a slave. In a strike the capitalist is always wrong, without exception. That a firm may be running its factory at a loss is never mentioned. Writing about the assassination of President Carnot, the *Volks-Zeitung*, New York (16,000 circulation), says:

"Why should we go into hysterics about the death of a single man on *your* side? Hundreds of workmen have fallen victims to the desire for profit during the last few weeks. In an Austrian mine eighty or more workmen have been roasted alive. Three hundred were mowed down in Wales, and sixty or seventy have died 'accidentally' at Oviedo, in Spain. *That is murder, that is massacre*, and yet there is not a single voice in the capitalist Press against this wholesale slaughter. Why is there no word of horror for such bloody deeds?"

Attempts to better the position of the laboring-classes are immediately met with warnings against the would-be reformers. The *Vorwärts*, Berlin, speaks of the Accident Insurance and Old Age Pension Laws as "useless palliatives, solely intended to turn the laborers from their course and to retard the abolition of private property."

The news in Socialist papers is generally copied from the "capitalist" Press, and anything likely to bring discredit upon employers, in the opinion of workmen, is italicized, as in the following cutting from *The Clarion*, Manchester:

"As the Kent Coast train was approaching Faversham last night, the driver saw a man jump from the bank and throw himself in front of the train. He was literally cut to pieces. The body was identified this morning as that of Thomas Carpenter, who was discharged from a local mill on Monday last."

Labor-leaders who do not admit that every capitalist is a rascal, and that any laborer is a better man than the present heads of Governments, are attacked as furiously as the capitalists themselves. Mr. Baily, the delegate of the Notts Miners at the Labor Electoral Associations in Bradford, said that the people would hardly like to have a tinker for Prime Minister or a toy maker for President of the Board of Trade. They believed that the filling of high offices required men of ability and of practical experience. *The Clarion* remarks to this:

"Such labor leaders are right to say that *they* are not fit to govern, but there must surely be tinkers in Britain more worthy to fill the office of Prime Minister than that poor, botchering tinker, the Marquis of Salisbury. There must surely be toy makers whose toys are more serviceable to the State, and more wholesome, than those publicly exhibited upon the racecourses of England by my Lord Ladas Proseberry."

Commenting upon the New York Police-Investigation, the *Vorwärts*, New York, says:

"The capitalists only join in the cry 'down with Tammany' to be able to exploit their employees and rob their workmen-customers without being compelled to part with even the smallest share of their plunder. They rob the workmen of New York of \$300,000,000 annually. The only way to get honest administration is to rally round the banner of Socialism and throw down capitalism."

The following, from the *Freiheit*, New York, may serve as an

illustration of the manner in which the hatred against private individuals among employers is fostered:

"A horrible massacre has been committed by Count Larisch, the owner of a coal-mine in Troppau, Silesia; not less than 250 miners perished in consequence of an explosion. There will probably be a collection taken up, and others will go down and work until the beast of a property-holder demands a hecatomb of them also. Nobody seems to understand that the infamous count deserves to be thrown alive into the burning shaft, and nobody makes the necessary preparations for it."

Every Government is opposed by the Socialist Press of this irreconcilable type. The form of Government cannot alter this general rule. The highest authority in Switzerland is the *Bundesrath*, the Upper Chamber, its members elected by a direct vote. The *Arbeiterstimme*, Zurich, nevertheless says:

"Our much-praised Republic is ruled much more arbitrarily than the monarchies, and it is time to end such a state."

The *Wahrheit*, Milwaukee, comments thus upon the rights of the workmen in America: "In Germany the laborer is called a subject, and here they call him a citizen, but if he tries to throw off his chains he is shot down here as well as there. The American workmen are without right because they are without might. The Republic has become the scourge of the people. It is time to act according to Jefferson's word: Every Government ought to be overthrown once in twenty-five years."

The following is a sample of the manner in which religion is attacked. It is from the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Chicago:

"If the signs of the times do not belie us, there is an attempt to be made by the religious sons of darkness in Chicago to introduce the poison of theological metaphysics into the public schools. The economical slavery of the people is to find its supplement in spiritual bondage. The freedom of conscience is threatened."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE UNEMPLOYED AND THE STATE.

## Significance of the Recent Vote in the Swiss Republic.

SINCE 1893 the Initiative and Referendum, which has prevailed for years in many cantons, has been in operation in the Swiss Confederation in reference to federal legislation. By its provisions, important questions are submitted to the people direct, if 50,000 voters demand such a course. This law has just been brought into play on a question of wide importance. Switzerland, like all civilized countries, is seriously confronted by the problem: What to do with the unemployed. The Socialists, assisted by some extreme Radicals, demanded that the State should guarantee employment to every Swiss citizen. Both Houses refused to pass such a Bill. They even declined to appoint a committee for its discussion. But the Socialists obtained the 50,000 signatures necessary to insure a plebiscite upon the question, and the matter was thus put to a direct vote. The result was very dissatisfactory to the initiators of the movement 300,000 against and 74,000 for the Bill.

The Socialist Press in all parts of the world is very bitter in its denunciation of this conservative spirit of the Swiss, but many writers who hold Radical views think that the verdict is just. Theodor Curti, a member of the Swiss National-Rath, says in the *Bund*, Berne:

"Among those who voted in favor of the Right to Employment, are undoubtedly many who did not wish to discourage those who take the initiative for a plebiscite on important questions, and therefore this project was 'let down easy.' Those who wish to proclaim the Socialist State should do so openly and boldly. They should not ask for the Right to Employment only, but should demand that all production be put into the hands of the State. We do not believe that the time for such a measure has come. We believe that the lower classes will be more benefited by partial reforms than by a great but fantastic and ill-defined change in the present system. This view is certainly held by many of those who rejected the Bill. Others intended chiefly to



show the Socialists that the majority of the Swiss people will have nothing to do with Socialism. It would, however, be a grave error to suppose that the many who voted in the negative would reject something that is possible because they refused to accept the impossible. They saw themselves compelled to vote against the Right to Employment for all, but they are certainly willing to do everything in their power to remove the causes of the scarcity of work and to mitigate the suffering of the unemployed."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE SHOE-QUESTION IN INDIA.

THE shoe-question in India has for many years past been a burning one. All the people of India, Hindus and Mussulmans alike, wear a turban or muslin head-dress of regular prescribed design for each caste, and it would be neither proper nor convenient to lay this aside on entering the house of a stranger; nor indeed is the removal of the head-gear interpreted as a mark of respect. But to remove the shoes as a mark of respect has the sanction of very high antiquity. The voice from the Burning Bush spake to Moses, saying, "Take off the shoes from thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground," and throughout India it has always until recently been the custom for all natives on entering the house of another, or on entering a mosque or temple, to remove the shoes as a sign of respect. Necessarily, Oriental shoes are made in adaptation to this custom; there is no lacing or fastening of any kind, and the shoes are removed in an instant without effort. Some years ago "Young Bengal" discarded the simple slipper, and sought display in patent leather Oxford-ties, and white stockings. In this guise, they could not enter the houses of native gentlemen of the old school, but an attempt was made by the young native lawyers of Calcutta and Bombay to appear in Court in their patent leathers. Some of the Judges thought the matter too trivial for comment, but the Judges of the Bombay High Court thought otherwise. All native sentiment regarded it as an evidence of ill-breeding and wanton disrespect to enter the presence of a superior without removing the shoes, and an order was passed forbidding all native *vakeels* from pleading with their shoes on. The *vakeels* resisted, and what appeared only a matter of personal vanity assumed the importance of a "burning question" which for a long time constituted a standing subject of newspaper discussion. An "Englishman," in an article on Racial Intercourse, in a recent number of *The National Magazine*, Calcutta, discusses the question from the point of view of social etiquette. He says:

"The shoe-question is one that has been a source of grievance for years, and yet it seems capable of easy solution when the arrangements of the several nations are considered. It is customary in the East for a visitor, on entering a house, to remove his shoes. This is simply a matter of cleanliness. In walking along the roads, especially in the rains, it is impossible not to have muddy shoes. To avoid taking the mud into the houses, it is the custom to remove the shoes, there being no arrangement at the doors for cleaning the shoes. A visitor can thus enter a house with clean feet and does not soil the carpet or mats. In the West, it is not the custom to leave the shoes at the doors, because in many cases it would be inconvenient to do so, as the doors open immediately on the street. But that is not the only reason. In the East, the shoe is mostly a simple slipper easily put on and taken off. In the West, the boots are often laced or tied in a more elaborate fashion and cannot be slipped on or off. To meet this, most houses have scrapers or brushes at the door, and in all cases a mat on which shoes or boots may be cleaned of the mud on them before the wearer enters the house. Now, here comes the occasion of offense. Some Orientals have so far put off their national custom as to abandon slippers for boots; but they have not acquired the Western habit of wiping their shoes on the doormat. Thinking, by wearing European boots, that they are entitled to enter houses without taking them off, they go in with all the mud on them. They are politely asked to take a seat. They do so, and shuffle their feet on the carpets or mats, and, on going

away, they invariably leave a patch of dirt on carpets that are otherwise kept scrupulously clean. This to the tidy housewife is an offense, and the 'dirty habit' is denounced of not wiping the shoes on the mat. This, of course, is habit and forgetfulness, or a failure to recognize the why and the wherefore of the doormat."

### THE BLACK PLAGUE.

OUR correspondent in Shanghai sends us the following translation of an article from the *Senpao*, Shanghai:

"We have spoken in several issues of the ravages of the pestilence in Kwangtung province. For one hundred years there have not been so many deaths during a single pestilence. It has entered even into official residences and attacked both civil and military officials, and their servants, generally from other places, are fleeing to their homes. Charitable institutions are giving coffins, and within three months have distributed several thousands, one institution alone giving over one thousand. The people who have bought coffins are without number—altogether, so far, over 10,000 persons have died of the plague. Still the ravages of the pestilence are worse day by day. The coffins of the charity homes are used up, given all away, and, now, matting has to be used to wrap up the dead bodies [a deep misfortune from a Chinese point of view]. As to the nature of the disease, it begins with a rising about the size of a plum at the largest, or a bean at the smallest, very painful, accompanied by a pain in the stomach. In a little while, unconsciousness or deliriousness follows, and medicine is unavailing. The only remedy is when the disease is taken at its beginning: needles inserted in the patient's body in several places, and on the needle is burned moxa made from mugwort. This seems to be a relief. The disease is called the 'Serpent Mark.' The cause seems to be atmospheric. There was one noted physician successful with the disease, but his patients, after he had made them well, again took the disease and died. This physician—named Li—gave it up, saying, 'Heaven not man can control this pestilence,' and he—not a Kwangtung man—has returned to his home. The prominent men of the province consulted to bring in able physicians from elsewhere to treat the people without charge. They have arrived, and are beset with patients without number."

### PERILOUS SITUATION OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

FOR some time past, the Chinese have exhibited extreme prejudices against foreigners. This feeling took its rise in the Sung-Puh massacre, when two Swedish missionaries and some native Christians were murdered. It appears that the missionaries from America are to be found in the most dangerous situations, and that it is due to their coolness and courage that not more murders of white people have been committed. This, at least, is the opinion of *The Mercury*, Shanghai, which says:

"The Rev. Messrs. Fletcher and Mason would have been massacred if they had not shown remarkable coolness, and their death would have been the signal for a general massacre of the Christians. The Chinese vent their dissatisfaction very strongly upon the converts to Christianity."

*The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, says: "Four of five Chinamen in Chow-hsien have been killed in a row, the origin of which was their conversion to Christianity."

"The principal figure among these murdered men was a descendant of Mencius, a man of wealth and some standing, who in the eyes of his neighbors and clansmen had disgraced beyond sufferance the name of one of China's great worthies by adopting the religion of the 'foreign devils.' Last year he became a Catholic convert. Another similar occurrence has recently taken place in the field occupied by the English Baptists who live in Chouping. In one of their districts, viz., Chih-chwan, eight or nine of their adherents were beaten, two of them so severely that their lives were endangered."

The foreign residents in China have pointed out to the Ministers of the various Powers that the lives of all foreigners are endangered unless the perpetrators of all these outrages are strictly

punished. The settlement of the Sung-Pu affair is considered as highly unsatisfactory.

The *Ost-Asiatischer Lloyd*, Shanghai, says: "A Russian merchant has been attacked in the Yung-Low-Tung district, which proves that the dislike against foreigners is not confined to any one nationality, nor even against missionaries, but against the 'foreign devils' in general. The Russian Consulate has, however, taken up the matter and will prosecute the offenders with greater energy than is generally exhibited by the foreign officials."

Similar reports come from Seoul, the capital of Corea. According to the *Christliche Apologete*, Cincinnati:

"The American missionaries, Hulbert and Hall, find it extremely difficult to protect themselves and their converts, and the enmity against the foreigners in Corea seems to have been fostered by the Chinese. The United States Government has been requested to send a man-of-war to protect foreign interests in Corea."

### A GERMAN OFFICER ON THE USE OF BULLET-PROOF ARMOR.

NOW that a bullet-proof coat has actually been invented, the question of its availability comes uppermost. To what extent it can be made serviceable, is discussed by "an officer of rank," in *Die Grenzboten*, of Leipzig:

"That Dowe's armor is actually bullet-proof cannot be doubted, as the inventor bravely submits it to the most severe tests on his own person. It is very probable that his invention is similar to the armors of the Greek physician Papadopolu Vretos, who offered a kind of felt which afforded moderate protection against bullets, to the Russian Government in 1841; and to that of the Austrian engineer Scarneo, who made his armor of raw hemp mixed with steel wire. There are not wanting enthusiasts who fancy that the tailor of Mannheim has completely revolutionized warfare. But these people are too hasty. It is not impossible that a limited use may be made of the invention; its general introduction, however, is extremely improbable.

"First of all, the Dowe enthusiasts make their calculations without counting the artillery. Will the armor prove to be a defense against the flying splinters of shells? And if the armor is applied in the form of movable redoubts, will not the artillery destroy them in a very short time? Armored knapsacks could only be used in a defense; the attack has to be performed so rapidly that all unnecessary weight must be left behind. Whatever others do, the German army cannot afford to forego the chances of winning a battle by a quick and vigorous attack, and the national character of the Germans is such that an armor like Dowe's would demoralize the men. It must also be taken into consideration that the head, arms and legs are most in danger during an attack from sharpshooters.

"The most serious objection to armor is its weight. An infantry man is not only supposed to fight; he must also be able to march, and there are not wanting officers who believe that the ability to march is of greater importance even than the training in the handling of the rifle. Of what use is a well-disciplined force if it cannot be brought into action at the right moment? Our aim has been, during late years, to reduce the weight carried by the men to a minimum, and we are busy with this problem even now. Every half-pound tells. Dowe's armor weighs over eight pounds, and even a lighter cuirass would be useless on account of its weight. It would destroy the individual ability of the men also, because it must interfere with perspiration. The carrying of armor on wagons, to be put on just before battle, is not to be thought of. Independently of the fact that every additional wagon hampers the movements of a regiment, the officers cannot tell when their men will be led into action. In the war of the future every battle will be a surprise. It has also been suggested to provide only a certain part of the army with the cuirass, and to make use of such picked bodies to decide a battle. But even this idea will meet with serious opposition. The infantry is too much of a unit to be submitted to such a radical change.

"It is, however, very likely that the cavalry may adopt Dowe's armor, especially as it is much lighter than the former steel breast and back plates. (A Prussian cuirass weighed fifteen

pounds; a Bavarian, eighteen pounds.) Besides, the cavalry suffers much more from the riflemen's fire than from an artillery attack.

"In spite of all these disadvantages in the way of a general use of the new armor, the invention is one of great moment. It proves the possibility of providing a substance which will break force better than a steel plate. Our engineers have been too prone to deny the possibility of an armor for ships and fortresses composed of anything but steel. It would appear that the much lighter armor made by Dowe could afford a much better protection to ships against the destructive fire of the enemy's long-range guns. Every ton thus saved could be used for additional stock of coal, and as nothing limits the actions of a man-of-war so much as the want of coal, the new material for armor would revolutionize naval architecture. The new armor cannot be much more expensive than the frightfully dear steel plates now in use. And nobody has greater reasons to fear the invention of the Mannheim tailor, than the heads of the Krupp and Gruson works."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### NOTES.

LORD RUSSELL of Killowen, better known as Sir Charles Russell, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice in succession to the late Baron Coleridge.

MME. CARNOT, the widow of the late President, has declined to accept a pension. She will vacate the Elysée Palace (the Presidential mansion), on the National holiday, July 14.

THE Black Plague, of which we gave a description in our last issue, has spread to Russia, and is now ravaging the country near Moscow. The cholera is also increasing in Russia.

A DECISIVE battle is said to have been fought between Rebel General Saraiva and the Government troops in Brazil. The former has lost six hundred men, and will be forced to capitulate.

PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER'S Inaugural Address has been received with applause everywhere in Europe, except by the extreme Radicals and Socialists. The President declares that he is not the man of any party, but of the Republic as a whole.

THE Constitutional Convention of Hawaii has declared Mr. Dole President for the first term of six years. The Convention declared that it would be inexpedient to allow an election, as many Hawaiians adhere to the ex-Queen. Foreigners who support the Republic will receive the suffrage, but other aliens will be compelled to wait.

ANOTHER attack against a newspaper-editor has been made at Montreal, where dynamite was used to wreck *The Witness* office. The cartridge was hurled through a rear window into the press-room. Several of the windows were shattered and part of the floor was torn up. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the outrage, and no motive for their act is known. *The Witness* is a strong temperance and ultra-Protestant paper.

ACCORDING to the *Popolo Romano*, Rome, police-investigation has established the fact of the existence of a conspiracy to take the lives of the rulers of the various European countries. The centre of the conspiracy was at Cette. The anarchist Lega, in accordance with this plot, was delegated to kill Premier Crispi, and Santo Cesario was chosen to kill M. Carnot. Lega came to Rome from Cette when he made an attempt to shoot Signor Crispi.

TWO French naval officers were arrested last year in Kiel, the principal naval port in Germany, while busy making maps of the dockyards and fortifications. They were sentenced to a long term of imprisonment as spies, although the French Government endeavored to obtain their release by diplomatic intervention. The Emperor has now pardoned them, and this act has greatly increased the friendly feeling between Berlin and Paris.

WITHIN a week after the murder of President Carnot a similar assassination has been committed in Leghorn. The victim is Giuseppe Bandi, editor and proprietor of the *Gazeta Livornese*. He was stabbed while riding to his office in his carriage, and died a few hours afterward. The assassin escaped. Bandi had opposed the Anarchists with great courage in his newspaper, and had strongly denounced the assassination of President Carnot. He was one of Garibaldi's thousand heroes of Marsala.

THE anti-Italian riots in France have caused thousands of Italian laborers to escape across the German frontier. Eighteen hundred are encamped around Metz. They assert that several Italians have been killed, but that the police keep this a secret. The French Government has informed the Government of Italy that the Italians will be compensated for any losses incurred during these riots. Mobs attempted to revenge themselves upon the French in Italy, but the Italian police protected the threatened foreigners.

It is reported that the British Government declines further to protect foreign Anarchists, and that all revolutionists will be expelled, in future, upon their landing in the United Kingdom. The English police-authorities have increased the detective-force at Scotland Yard and engaged several French, Italian, Spanish and German detectives to assist in watching the Anarchists. Vigorous measures against the Anarchists have also been adopted in Italy. The Chambers passed a Bill which provides that offenses against the State shall be tried by special tribunals instead of juries.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE DECLINE OF AUTHORITY IN MODERN SOCIETY.

A STRIKING article under the title "The Decay of Discipline," which relates to the general decline of authority, parental, governmental, and social, and the growing indisposition of the individual to yield up anything of ease or pleasure for the general good, appears in *Temple Bar*, London, June. The name of the writer is not given. We reproduce the more salient portions of the article:

"This phrase [decay of discipline] sums up the situation and epitomizes the whole bearing of modern decadence. The sense of discipline has almost gone. Respect for duty, as duty against inclination, is nowhere. Personal desire takes rank before the general good, and self-restraint, including obedience to the law—that virtue which once stood in the forefront of the Stoic's virile creed—is now derided as the poor, pinched, starveling offshoot of a discredited asceticism. Pleasure, not well-doing, forms the burden of each man's desire, and 'the hogs of Epicurus' sty' are cherished in the drawing-room and suffered to run loose in the streets. The spirit of disintegration, at present so fashionable, expresses itself in nothing more plainly than in the importance given to and claimed by the individual on the right-hand—given to and claimed by bodies of men working against the interests of the community on the left; these bodies of men, by the way, being simply the extension of the principle of individualism—egotism multiplied and magnified by just so much and so many. . . .

"Certain of our Democratic journals take it in hand to weaken, whosoever and whensoever they can, all respect for authority simply because it is authority. Like the typical miner: 'Ere's a stranger; let's 'eave 'arf a brick at him,' these exaggerated Democrats cry out: 'Here's a law, let us vilify it. Here's a man in authority, let us slate him!' Dealing with the army, they encourage that kind of emasculating self-pity, those whining expositions of minor disagreeables, which are to military discipline what dry-rot is to the beams and rafters of the temple. They open their columns to anonymous accusations and unproved statements which spread like wildfire among the rank and file and create a general spirit of dissatisfaction of no good to any one. They retry all cases; cavil at all judgments; 'pillory' all local magistrates who dare to administer the law as it stands, and who, knowing the private lives and previous record of offenders, administer with strict justice and without that mercy which belongs only to 'extenuating circumstances.' Everywhere they plead for pity for the criminal and oblivion for the victim. Punishment is an offense to their loose notions of morality; and the Liberty of which they claim to be the most faithful exponents does not include the right of repression or the justice of reprisals. It is all part and parcel of the decay of discipline which characterizes our present day. It reproduces in our time and age the condition of the old Roman Decline, preceding the final Fall. . . .

"The woman question is perhaps the most striking of all those forms of decay. The sex has never been famous for its aptitude to yield a willing obedience to authority, unless backed by force. Supported only on reason and the general good, law for the most part fails to impress the feminine mind, and the working result has ever been—when women can evade a law or break a rule, without punishment to follow, they do. We see this spirit now rampant and raging. From smokers to drilled volunteers, from Dodo to the Heavenly Twins, the modern woman renounces the old forms which once restrained her and differentiated her from men on the one hand and the Lotties and Totties of the Haymarket on the other. Now that differentiation is so slight as to be scarcely discernible. The Chevalier d'Eon would find herself in good company were she to reappear on the earth to-day; and the Dubarry would not be singular, either in her own origin or in her imitators. The unique seed, however, that we have planted, with the hideous flower resulting, is the Revolted Daughter, that last expression of indiscipline and decay—that flourishing candidate for initiation into corruption. In the worst times of French decadence the girls were assumed to be fenced off and kept sacred. Even under Louis XV., an unmarried mistress was a public scandal. But modern English ladies of name and posi-

tion, of unblemished repute in their own persons, have not blushed to advocate the theoretical instruction in vice and the practical participation in coarse pleasures and immodest liberties of unmarried girls, simply because restraints are irksome.

"The decay of discipline, indeed, of which we speak obtains nowhere more than in our homes. The old-fashioned ideas of subordination and authority have gone, like the old-fashioned order of chivalry and the dead-and-done-with sentiment of clan-ship. The obedience formerly exacted by parents and paid by children ranks among the lost arts and destroyed graces. The tone of domestic life altogether is changed; and if any one is under the yoke of discipline, it is the husband for the first part, and the parents for the second. According to our most resonant oracle in this matter, if the mother exercises, or tries to exercise that authority which age, experience, and maternity itself have hitherto been supposed to confer, as by the nature of things, the girl rushes off to some fashionable doctor, or as fashionable divine, to confide her troubles to ears sympathetic with the physical sufferings involved in nervous irritation, and to those which understand the mental distress of thwarted desires. Of course it is to be supposed that the mother is always to blame, and the daughter always deserving of pity.

"The relative value of things does not count with those who advocate the rights of individuals without considering the whole result. It is as if they should rejoice when a wood is burned down, because all manner of suppressed weeds and wild flowers have then leave to spring to the surface. All grand work demands individual sacrifice, and lives are well given for the establishment of an enduring achievement. The workmen who lost their lives, say, in the building of the Forth Bridge, the soldiers who have died in defense of their country, the martyrs who were slaughtered for the maintenance of truth, all have been individual lives sacrificed for the greater gain of the community. And all have given themselves under the law of authority and by the welding power of discipline. If the puling sentiment of modern times, by which the individual is made of more importance than the community, and personal discomfort ranks before the splendor of an everlasting achievement, if this had been the rule in days gone by, we should not have risen above the baser level of barbarism; we should never have come to the grandeur of a nationality, nor to the glorious dignity of discipline."

## THE NERVOUS BREAKDOWN OF BRAIN-WORKERS.

THE "pace that kills" is not confined to America. A well-known lecturer (Touge) some time ago had a lecture entitled "Give Us a Rest!" in which he pleaded for a less severe tension in American life—pleaded so ardently that he was himself soon in a condition of physical collapse. In a Leipzig journal, *Daheim*, appears an article that might appropriately receive the same title. The writer asserts that nervous debility is a distinctive ailment of our generation. While certain forms of nervous disease, such as epilepsy, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, and hypochondria, have been known for ages, nervous prostration is a new form of penalty for overwork. He continues:

"It is only within the last fifteen years that we have begun to reap the harvest of ills which our generation has sown. The disease has begun to attack all ranks and conditions of men. It is no longer confined to scientists, officials, medical men, merchants, bankers, journalists and teachers. It seeks its victims among simple clerks, factory-hands, and seamstresses; our children are affected by it, and some of the more ancient forms of nervous affections, which seemed to be confined to the gentler sex, are now noticeable among men to an alarming extent. In France, the classic realm of hysteria, the men are said to be as much attacked by it as the women.

"No doubt the overworked condition of the pupils in our schools has much to do with their nervous prostration. Luckily, reform has already set in, and the college-boy of the present time is much better off than we were. How far this applies to girls, I am unable to say. But if our boys are less overburdened during ordinary times, they certainly suffer terribly during the time preceding the examinations. Look at the thousands of hands which are stretched forth to grasp the poorly paid positions which

the State has to offer. The competition is frightful, and the exertions undergone during those times must necessarily tell upon the strongest individual in after-years, even among those who are successful. But what must be the result of the reaction to those who have failed to obtain the coveted prize? The disappointed candidate loses all energy and is unable further to battle with the world.

"The habitual overwork to which others subject their muscles is no less harmful, and also lays the foundation for nervous debility. Walking-matches, cycling-rides, and long-distance rides, as well as the mountaineering sport, do much to increase the weakness of our race. If we add to this the artificial means to enable us to keep on in our course, even the strongest nerves cannot stand the strain. Tobacco, coffee, tea, and alcohol are just so many means to accelerate our downfall. It would be much worse if nature did not in a great measure overcome the effects of our excesses, and it certainly will overcome them in otherwise healthy individuals. A complete breakdown is only to be expected in persons of a nervous disposition: *people who pay the penalty of their fathers' sins*, according to the laws of transmission! Nervous diseases will attack most easily those persons whose parents, either one or both, were afflicted with such ills. The maxim: 'By their fruit shall ye know them,' is applicable to men as well as trees in more ways than one.

"What means have we at our disposal to overcome these evils? *Mephisto*, in Goethe's "Faust," tells us of the most effective. He advises the philosopher to throw aside his books and learning, and to labor in the field for his daily bread. Unfortunately, this alternative is not possible to most of us. Civilization holds us with a thousand iron bonds. But we have at least the remedy of rational gymnastic exercise, and the Germans find a special antidote in their term of military service. The best safeguard against nervous debility is, however, a home in which simplicity, piety, morality, and wholesome discipline prevail. A home in which parents do not spoil their children by over-indulgence and overcome their leaning toward bad habits by early and strict training."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### THE SOCIETY-WOMAN AND WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

THE Society-woman wants the Suffrage. It is, perhaps, not so much a question of what she is going to do with it when she gets it; that is a matter for after-consideration; but she is quite sure that she wants it; and according to an editorial in *Demorest's*, New York, June, she is doing her best to secure it. We read:

"The talk of the drawing-rooms is the Suffrage-movement. In place of tea-table gossip, one hears only of the rights of women, and the grave mammas with their pretty daughters no longer pester their men friends for subscriptions to charities. It's signatures to the monster petition they want,—names to add to the great request the women of New York State are laying before the Convention as to whether or no the rights of the ballot-box will any longer be denied them.

"Now, the average easy-going, busy, and good-natured New York husband and father of a smart wife and sweet daughters is an easy prey to the demands of the feminine contingent of his family. He approves of Woman-Suffrage on the same basis as he approves of plenty of French frocks and smart functions, new broughams and charity-lists. He signs his name with a jolly laugh, and assures his aristocratic 'Missus,' as he fondly calls his wife, that she will make a splendid city-mother, and undoubtedly do a great deal for needed reform. The young men look upon the Suffrage-movement as a great institution. They are asked to the best dinners, coddled, humored, and flattered with consummate tact, all for their signatures. Not one of them but loudly advocates the political rights of women who do their electioneering around a dainty tea-table, with pleading eyes and in the softest voices, that verily would beguile the birds off the bushes.

"It is distinctly delightful, too, to hear the arguments put forth at the drawing-room meetings held during the Spring, which the Society-leaders attended in their best frocks. Every card-case—even those daintiest trifles of white moire edged with a silver cord and bearing a tiny silver watch in one corner of the outside flap—

bristled with campaign literature, the utterances of great men, poets, statesmen, clergymen, and scientists, in favor of woman's voting. Every daintily bonneted head is held a trifle higher than ordinarily, and every woman sits nervously on the edge of her satin-upholstered chair in the beautiful music-room of Mrs. Van Kortlandt's house, to hear what the dignified Bishop of New York or the most prominent clergyman of her denomination has to say in favor of her rights. It is wonderful to see how lively is the interest every woman shows; how hard they try, with knitted foreheads, to comprehend the most knotty problems of suffrage; how they all maltreat their best gloves applauding a favoring sentiment; and how eager they are to learn by asking questions, and listening to explanations with unusual patience. How long this interest in their political rights will enchain the fashionable woman's undivided attention it is hard to guess; however, for the time being, the grip it has on what is known as the 'Four Hundred' seems to be strong and sure. Nearly every other woman you meet is deep in a study of John Stuart Mill, echoes the broad theories of Arthur Balfour, and sits up at night to prepare a paper to be read at her club. Her club is a new organization for the promotion of knowledge on political and social economy,—a club where there is no frivolling, where gowns are only discussed 'on the sly,' and for the sake of attendance at which many more amusing entertainments are bravely declined."

#### WILD BEASTS IN CAPTIVITY.

THERE is a popular impression that the savage beasts of prey are the very perfection of hardihood and abounding physical health; but this, whether true or not of them in a state of freedom, is certainly not true of them in captivity. They seem in the latter case to be as subject to all sorts of ailments as a child, and have to be nursed and fed with almost as much care as a baby. A writer in *McClure's Magazine*, June, tells the result of his inquiries among the keepers of Hagenbeck's animals. He says:

"Lions and tigers drink very little in proportion to what they eat—not more than a pint of water a day—and it is of great importance that its temperature be kept at about that of the body. Fritz explains to me that, so far from being of great endurance and of rugged health, they are subject to all sorts of ailments, and have to be looked after as carefully as a frail woman. If their meat should be given them too cold, it would chill their stomachs, and they might be sick for weeks in consequence. Only meat of the very best quality can be fed them, as any meat having the slightest taint would be sure to cause trouble. Lions are also very subject to colds, and are frequently crippled with rheumatism. Thus with the veteran Prince, the left hind-leg gives constant trouble, and makes it impossible to show him in the ring. The lionesses are subject to special complaints, which make it necessary to give them constant attention and frequently to confine them in separate cages. Of all the diseases to which lions and tigers are subject, perhaps the most serious is tuberculosis, which causes many deaths and for which there is no remedy. The course of it with them is quicker even than with men, the period from the inception of the disease to death not usually exceeding eight months."

Concerning the comparative strength of different animals, the writer has the following:

"Philadelphia told me that he had seen a lion fasten his fangs in the shoulder of a dead horse and drag the carcass, weighing nearly one thousand pounds, a distance of twenty feet. If a lion and a strong horse were to pull in opposite directions, the horse would pull the lion backward with comparative ease; but if the lion were hitched behind the horse and facing in the same direction, and were allowed to exert his strength in backing, he could easily pull the horse down upon his haunches, or drag him across the ring, so much greater is his strength when exerted backward through the air from a distance of six feet would knock down a horse or bullock with a single blow of his forearm, backed by the momentum of his three hundred pounds weight. A full-grown lion in the jungles will jump twenty-five or thirty feet on the level from a running start. In captivity, the same lion would

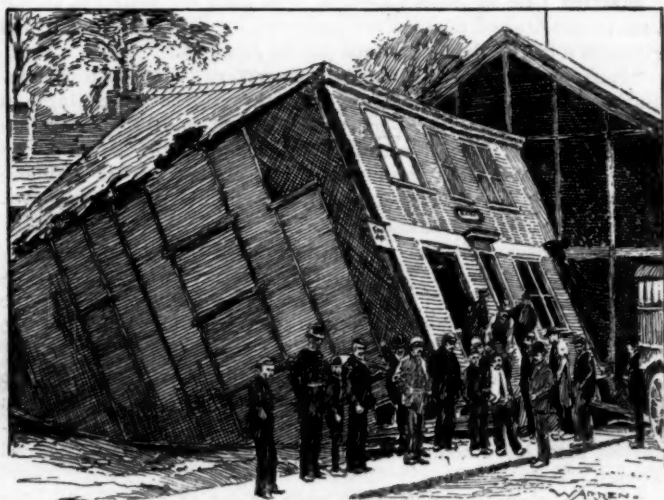


clear a distance about half as great. A lion can jump over a fence eight or ten feet high, but not at a bound. He catches first with his fore-legs and drags his body after him. I have repeatedly watched the lion, Yellow Prince, jump over the tigers with a bound which would have cleared an obstacle four or five feet above the floor. Tigers will jump a trifle higher than this. But of all wild animals the leopards are the greatest jumpers, being able to hurl their lithe and beautiful bodies, curled up almost into a ball, extraordinary heights. They bound with ease, for instance, from the floor of the cage so as to touch a ceiling twelve feet high.

"For a short distance, a lion or a tiger can outrun a man and can equal the speed of a fast horse, but they lose their wind at the end of half a mile at the most. They have little endurance, and are remarkably weak in lung-power. Their strength is the kind which is capable of a terrific effort for a short time. It would take six men to hold a lion down, even after his legs were tied so that he could not use his paws."

### SALT-PITS OF ENGLAND.

SOME twenty-five years ago, a physician of some reputation published a treatise to show that salt was the "forbidden fruit," and that since our first parents ate it, it has been the cause of all our diseases. On the other hand, there are those who



A HOUSE IN CASTLE STREET, NORTHWICH.

maintain that salt is the specific for all ill to which flesh is heir. Science tells us that the body of every human being weighing one hundred and fifty pounds contains one pound of salt; and that every one of us needs in a year about fifteen pounds of salt.

The salt-industry in England is mainly confined to two dis-



DUNKIRK ROAD, NEAR NORTHWICH.

tricts, Cheshire and Worcestershire. In these districts, at an early period, salt was produced from brine-springs; and it seems that all the localities where such springs or brine-pits existed were called *Wich*, a termination that still distinguishes most of

the small towns. The most interesting fact relating to the brine-districts is the action of the salt upon the lower strata, causing "cave-ins." It is supposed that the salt dries up the underground water-currents, and thus takes from the ground the power to sustain great surface-weight. Our illustrations are characteristic of the districts. Great fissures are seen everywhere; houses almost tumbling down, and other effects of what one would be led to believe was an earthquake.

### AN AMERICAN POMPEII.

AT a distance of about three kilometers from Santiago, Atitlan, in Guatemala, at the base of the Volcan de Agua, excavations are carried on which seem to prove that a sudden eruption covered up the habitations of men in the neighborhood of the mountain.

The *Union Ibero Americana*, Madrid, describes the finds in this new Pompeii as follows:

"Already there has been discovered in different places, at a depth varying between fifteen and twenty feet, a great quantity of domestic utensils, such as ancient pottery and arms. The earthenware is chiseled with care and painted in brilliant colors. There is also some delicately made glassware. Everything seems to be well preserved, especially the vats and cooking-utensils. The finds next include hammers, swords, clubs, and daggers of flint, well sharpened and carefully made.

"A great number of stone idols have also been discovered, nor is jewelry wanting, especially pearls and turquoises. Some of the glass bears inscriptions put on with very brilliant colors; they look, in fact, as if they had only recently left the hands of the artist. Among the statues is one of large proportions. It represents a reclining figure and is chiseled out of a black rock, apparently basalt. The face and beard of this statue are executed with such success as to reveal a high state of culture in the artist. The figure is that of a soldier wearing a helmet not unlike those adorning the heads of the Roman prætors. The wonder is that all this has been executed with stone tools only, for, as yet, no trace of metal tools has been discovered. The Indians who made these articles belonged to the stone period. Measurements taken of some skeletons prove this pre-historic race to have been very tall, the average height being seven feet."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### THE ABSURDITY OF PATERNALISM IN AMERICA.

THE great principle of Thomas Jefferson's teaching was that Paternalism, or the interference of the State in the affairs of its individual members, should be reduced to a minimum. The intense individualism of the American people, moreover, disposes them to condemn anything called by this name. But in an article in *The Catholic World*, New York, July, the writer, the Rev. Francis W. Howard, takes the position that Paternalism cannot have any existence in a country in which the people are their own rulers. He tells us:

"It is important to remember that the patriots of the Revolution opposed such interference principally because it was an infringement of liberty, and not merely because it had been up to that time indefensible on economic grounds. To oppose such laws as relate to protection of labor in our day on Jeffersonian principles, is looking at Nineteenth Century facts through Eighteenth Century spectacles.

"Now, governmental interference in itself is not an evil, but only unwise interference. The evil results of such laws are directly traceable to ignorance. There can be no valid reason against the exercise of the corporate powers of the people in any economic arrangement that will undoubtedly result in benefit to society. That laws of this kind have proved injurious does not argue the necessity of restraining the powers of Government, but rather the necessity of educating the law-makers.

"The policy of letting things alone is not worthy of an intelligent being. *Laissez faire* as a theory is fatalism. It is evolution run riot. It does not recognize the fact that man is a creature of large discourse, that he looks before and after, that he can

mitigate the severity of nature's laws, and adapt means to the end he proposes. . . .

"In these days, therefore, when the people demand that their representatives deal with the questions of capital and labor, with trusts and monopolies, with unjust and unlawful aggressions in business on the part of individuals and corporations, it is futile to warn them off with the cry 'No Paternalism.' To invoke Jefferson against such legislation is to ignore the fact that we have had a century of progress since his time. It is the same as if a scientist should regard the authority of Sir Isaac Newton as conclusive on problems of modern physics. Too much Paternalism in these days often means that the people are taking a lively and proper interest in their own affairs. Our age has many problems of momentous importance. Our dangers are not from the side of Paternalism, but rather from the unjust aggressions of individuals, and private corporations and interests.

"Unrestricted individualism is anarchy; the omnipotence of the State is Socialism; wisdom counsels the *juste milieu*. Our present state of society is considered by many thinkers as much akin to a state of anarchy. We have had vast material progress; but it is questionable whether we have had any real social progress. Since the beginning of the industrial era, strikes have been frequent, and panics a decennial occurrence. Unmitigated selfishness is the law of business, and it would be difficult to imagine anything more incongruous than a sermon on justice or charity delivered in the Stock Exchange. When producers find it no longer profitable to fight each other they combine to rob their shareholders or the public. . . .

"There is much good to be hoped for from the wise intervention of Government. It is not enough for our evils to inculcate the principles of justice and charity, it is necessary to enforce them; and, as was pointed out by a speaker at the Catholic Congress in September, one of the most potent remedies that society has is legislation, guided and directed by these principles."

#### GAMBLING IN EUROPE.

IT cannot be said that gambling is a distinctively American vice, but it seems that the Europeans are slowly but surely "catching on" to the pleasure of a quiet game of cards. Dr. Paul Barth, in the *Zukunft*, Berlin, launches out in a philippic against the increase of card-playing in the Fatherland. He says:

"Thirty-seven million one hundred and seventy-seven thousand five hundred packs of cards have been used up during the last ten years in Germany. And the consumption of this article has increased at a much greater rate than the population. If we divide the cards among the population, we find that the consumption of 4,128,100 packs in 1891 gives a pack to every 12 souls. Five out of these 12 are children, and half of the adults are women, who, as yet, do not pay much attention to cards. Thus, the cards were used up by the men. How much 'soul' there is left in these 3½ male souls is difficult to determine. It must be remembered that the cards generally become almost indistinguishable because of the dust and perspiration with which they are impregnated ere they are delegated to the dust-bin. Each pack must have served, at least, three hours daily ere it becomes useless. This means that of the 15,000,000 men, each wasted 684 hours, or over 85 eight-hour working-days. And this time has been devoted to cards alone, independent of other games and amusements."

The *Schweitzer Frauen Zeitung*, Berne, contains an article which shows that gambling is becoming more and more the absorbing vice of the fair sex in England:

"A philanthropic society has interpellated ministers, judges, prison-directors, and mayors of large and small towns, and all agree upon this subject. Gambling has its victims in circles to-day in which it was entirely unknown twenty years ago. Ladies of rank are no longer satisfied with risking a few guineas in a game of poker. They begin to speculate on the Exchange and bet on horse-races. This latter form of gambling pervades all ranks: the wives of laborers pawn their husband's clothes and carry the money to the bookmakers. In spite of the example of the Queen, who is a pattern of housewifely simplicity, this evil has increased until one may almost declare that all England has become a gambling-den for the female portion of its population."

The *Times*, London, nevertheless, points out that Britons are

still far behind their American cousins in the knowledge of "tricks that are vain:"

"People talk glibly enough of sleight-of-hand, marked and manipulated cards, loaded dice, and the like, but few indeed realize the exact nature and nicety of the tricks employed by the professional sharper. How many English card-players, we wonder, could define a 'reflector' or a 'hold-out'? Or how many could give any account of the commonest 'aids' employed by the professional player of faro, roulette, and 'highball poker.'"

The *Times* advises its readers to study John Nevil Maskelyne's "Sharps and Flats," if they would become better acquainted with these mysteries:

"Mr. Maskelyne has always been an indefatigable detective of cheating and imposture. It is satisfactory to hear that English gamblers are ever so far behind American in the science of cheating; the most convincing proof of which is to be found in the impudent trade-lists of 'advantage goods'—a euphemism for marked cards and other tools of the sharper—which are sent out by the American 'sporting-houses,' and reproduced by Mr. Maskelyne. He withholds the names of such firms 'for obvious reasons.' These reasons are, we suppose, that the evil-disposed might use the information for illicit purposes. Even as it is, we have some doubts whether Mr. Maskelyne's book is not likely to be conned more attentively by the 'sharp' than by the 'flat.'"

**Married Life in America.**—The first data on conjugal condition in the United States ever gathered by the Government was given in a census-bulletin made public April 27.

"It shows," says *The American Register*, "that of a total population of 62,622,250 in 1890, almost three-fifths were single, a little more than one-third married, and not quite one-twentieth were widowed. The divorced constituted a small fraction of one per cent. The actual numbers of the classes are as follows: Single, 37,129,564; married, 22,331,424; widowed, 2,970,052; divorced, 120,996; and unknown, 70,214.

"The males constituted over 51 per cent. of the total population. Of 32,067,880 males in the country 19,945,576 were single, 11,205,228 married, 815,437 widowed, and 49,101 divorced. Of the females 17,183,988, or over 56 per cent., were single, 11,126,196 married, 2,154,615 widowed, and 71,895 divorced.

"The proportion of widows, says the report, was nearly three times as great as of widowers, indicating that a greater portion of widowers remarry than widows, while figures show that divorced men have remarried to a greater extent than divorced women.

"Of the married males there were 23 out of 11,290,008 under fifteen years of age, 587,748 out of 3,104,893 between twenty and twenty-four years, 1,728,930 out of 2,425,664 between thirty and thirty-four years, and 869,925 out of 1,233,719 sixty-five years and over. Of married females there were 1,411 out of 10,952,192 under fifteen years, 313,983 out of 3,308,852 from fifteen to nineteen years, 1,444,712 out of 3,091,783 from twenty to twenty-four years, 1,805,064 out of 2,529,466 from twenty-five to twenty-nine years, 1,717,204 out of 2,152,966 from thirty to thirty-four years, 2,698,266 out of 3,346,031 from thirty-five to forty-four years, 1,796,979 out of 2,430,878 from forty-five to fifty-four years, 905,687 out of 1,499,997 from fifty-five to sixty-four years, and 418,399 out of 1,183,569 sixty-five years and over."

**Woman-Workers.**—One hundred men acting as ticket-sellers at suburban stations near Chicago on the Illinois Central Railroad were recently removed and their places taken by as many young women. A short time before the change was effected the salaries of the men were reduced from \$45 to \$30 per month, producing much dissatisfaction. The young women engaged to do the work at the new wage. This is but one of the many instances daily occurring where women are apparently crowding men out of certain business fields. The rights of woman to employment and the justice of her claim to the same pay for the same work as men cannot be questioned if she can demonstrate her competency. The business world is fast coming to the conclusion that in very many cases a man is not superior to a woman because he is a man. The single standard of ability is coming more and more into general use. It is wellnigh a heartless law which causes a man, with a family dependent upon him for support, to compete with a young woman whose capability is quite as good and whose wants it requires less to satisfy, but it is one of the natural developments of social evolution to which society must gradually adjust itself.—*Chautauquan*, June.



## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## Stocks.

The Pullman car-strikes in the West naturally tended to demoralize all business. Stocks were depressed, but holders presented a bold front; there was consequently general stagnation without any very serious break in prices until toward the close of the week, when the formidable dimensions assumed by the strikes appear to have created mistrust in London, and orders were given to sell on London account. Prices of course gave way; but although Saturday was a half-holiday, considerable business was transacted at a moderate decline, both in railroad-stocks and industrials. Sugar, as usual, headed the list, closing at 95%, being a loss of six points on the week. An approximately corresponding decline was experienced by the whole list. The market did not close at bottom figures in all cases, but the tone was heavy and unsettled. A marked feature of the week was the absence of the July-demand for dividend-paying stocks for investment, a feature which may be fairly attributed to the defaults in interest this month on the first mortgage-bonds of some of the railways in the hands of receivers.

## The Treasury.

The receipts for customs reported from Washington on Saturday were \$373,370; from internal revenue, \$937,647, and from miscellaneous sources, \$69,175. The Treasury received \$229,503 National bank-notes for redemption, and the receipts on this account for the week amounted to \$1,266,180. To secure National bank-note circulation it holds \$201,925,500 in these bonds:

Currency 6s.....	\$15,292,000
Four per cent.....	158,742,450
Four and a half per cent., extended at 2 per cent.....	22,726,100
Five per cent.....	5,164,950

Bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$341,750; bonds held to secure circulation withdrawn, \$133,000; National bank-circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$207,272,598; gold notes, \$93,777.

Less talk about gold-exports is now heard, although \$1,100,000 was sent out during the week. Exchange closed at about the lowest prices of the current downward movement, and there was an encouraging turn in the market for sterling in Paris. Future bills of all kinds are offered freely, with few buyers, and bankers' bills could be bought largely if there were any important demand from merchants. Interest in the Treasury gold-fund is also at a low ebb. There have been several more informal conferences among some of the bank-presidents who attended the Union Trust Company meeting, but they see no necessity for doing anything more. They believe that gold will shortly be going into the Treasury for shipments of currency to the interior, and that the general position of the Department will at once be improved by any final agreement on the Tariff.

## The Banks.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows an increase under loans of \$13,709,400, and an increase in deposits of \$15,260,500 with a decrease in reserve of \$1,263,400. The surplus reserve above legal requirements now stands at \$72,134,725, being a decline of \$2,668,625 for the week.

## State of Trade.

Nothing very definite can be said of the state of trade during the past week. The encouragement afforded by the confidence that the Tariff Bill will immediately become law was offset by the great strikes in the West; but as President Cleveland has shown the strong hand there is no longer any fear of the triumph of lawlessness, and there is now every prospect of a steady, even if slow, improvement in business. The imports (exclusive of specie) from Jan. 1 to July 7 are \$222,764,044, a falling off of nearly \$120,000,000 from the corresponding period last year.

## LEGAL.

## Christian Science.

In *State v. Buswell*, Nebraska Supreme Court, 58 N. W. Reporter, 728, the defendant had been indicted for practicing medicine as a Christian Scientist, without a certificate from the State Board of Health, and a verdict in his favor, in effect rendered by direction of the Court, was reversed on appeal, on exceptions taken by the State. The statute in question provided that:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this Act who shall operate on, profess to heal, or prescribe for, or otherwise treat, any physical or mental ailment of another; but nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency, and this Act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army or Navy, nor to nurses in the legitimate occupations, nor to the administering of ordinary household remedies."

The decision seems clearly sound, but counsel for the defendant argued:

"The defendant, and those of the same faith with him, believe, as a matter of conscience, that the giving of medicine is a sin; that it is placing faith in the power of material things, which belongs alone to the Omnipotence. To the Christian Scientist, it is as much a violation of the law of God to take drugs for the alleviation of suffering or the cure of disease, as for a Methodist clergyman to take the name of his God in vain to relieve his overwrought feelings. It is as much the duty of the defendant, as his conscience and understanding teach him his duty, to visit the sick and afflicted, and relieve their distress of mind, as it is for the Presbyterian minister to go into his pulpit on Sabbath morning, and preach the Word of God according to the understanding of that denomination, or visit the bedside of one of his sick parishioners, and administer that religious consolation which is so dear to the heart of the Christian, and which is apparently so necessary to their spiritual welfare. The act of the latter, the eyes of all Christendom look upon in admiration, as the performance of a Christian duty. Upon the former, the able counsel for the State would have the world look as upon the act of a criminal."

## Electric-Railroads.

Street-cars propelled by electricity, running along a public highway, it is held in *Newark Passenger Railroad Co. v. Bloch*, N. J., 22 L. R. A., 374, cannot be run at a rate of speed which is incompatible with the lawful and customary use of the highway by others. The court holds that there is no just analogy between the right of such a railway-company and that of an ordinary railroad-company running trains across a highway at grade, and that no public demand undefined and unrecognized by law can justify a speed greater than is consistent with the safety of persons or highways.

## Overcoat Stolen from Restaurant—Liability of Restaurant-Keeper.

The fact that a waiter volunteered to hang up a gentleman's coat at a restaurant, instead of leaving him to do it himself, was held, in *Ultzen v. Nicols* [1894], 1 Q. B. 92, as evidence from which a jury might fairly infer that the restaurant-keeper had undertaken to take charge of the coat and had made himself liable in damages if it was stolen while its owner was dining. The judge explained to the jury that the defendant was not an inn-keeper, and that the plaintiff must show that the loss was owing to the defendant having failed to exercise reasonable care, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

## Power to Abolish Railway Grade-Crossings.

In the case of *New York, etc., Railroad Co. v. Bristol*, the Supreme Court of the United States has lately decided that the police power of a State extends to abolishing what is called a railway grade-crossing, and to assess a reasonable portion of the expense of making the change upon the railway-company, and that this does not impair the obligation of the contract inhering in the charter of the railroad-company within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

The soundness of the conclusion is obvious, and the decision of the Court seems to have been unanimous. The opinion was written by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

## CHESS.

## The Steinitz-Lasker Games.

## SEVENTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	24 P x R P ch	K x P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	25 B-Q 3 ch	K-Kt
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q 3	26 P-R 5	R-K
4 P-Q 4	B-Q 2	27 P-R 6	P-K Kt 3
5 Kt-B 3	K Kt-K 2	28 P-R 7 ch	K-Kt 2
6 B-K 3	Kt-Kt 3	29 K-Kt	Q-K 4
7 Q-Q 2	B-K 2	30 P-R 3	P-Q B 4
8 Castles Q R	P-Q R 3	31 Q-K B 2	P-B 5
9 B-K 2	P x P	32 Q-R 4	P-B 3
10 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	33 B-B 5	K-B 2
11 Q x Kt	B-K B 3	34 K-R Kt	P x B
12 Q-Q 2	B-B 3	35 Q-R 5 ch	Kt-K 2
13 Kt-Q 5	Castles	36 R-Kt 8	K-Q 3
14 P-K Kt 4	R-K	37 R x P	Q-K 3
15 P-Kt 5	B x Kt	38 R x R	Q x R
16 Q x B	R-K 4	39 R x B P ch	K-B 4
17 Q-Q 2	B x P	40 Q-R 6	R-K 2
18 P-K B 4	R x K P	41 Q-R 2	Q-Q 2
19 P x B	Q-K 2	42 Q-Kt ch	Q-Q 5
20 Q-R-K B	R x B	43 Q-Kt 5 ch	Q-Q 4
21 B-B 4	Kt-R	44 R-K B 5	Q x R
22 P-K R 4	P-B 3	45 Q x Q ch	K-Q 3
23 P-Kt 6	P-Q 4	46 Q-B 6 ch	Resigns.

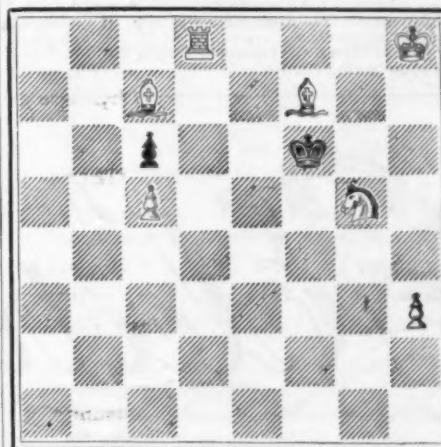
Here's a hard nut:

## PROBLEM 16.

(From *The Saturday Review*, London.)

Black—Two Pieces.

K on K B 3; P on Q B 3.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K R 8; R on Q 8; Kt on K Kt 5; Bs on Q B 7 and K B 7; Ps on Q B 5 and K R 3.

White mates in three moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 14.

White.	Black.
1 R x Kt P	B x R
2 R-B 6	B x R
3 B x B mate	
	or
3 R x P mate	2 P-R 3
	or
3 R-B 8 mate.	2 Kt any move

Correct solution received from A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass; the Rev. V. F. Partch, Oakdale, Neb., and J. H. Mockett, Jr., Lincoln, Neb.

F. C. Jordan, Marietta, O., has sent correct solution of Problem 13; but only one variation, Black 1, K-K 5.

We will give solution of Problems two weeks after publication. Send in your solutions as soon as possible.

## A Work of Merit.

Messrs. Pettingill & Company have recently issued from their Advertising Agency in Boston a "Business Man's Handbook." Like most publications of its character, it is of special interest to the newspaper and advertising world, but it is safe to say that in a larger sense than the ordinary it is a work of much value to all classes of business men. A unique feature is the large number of colored maps specially corrected to date for this book. It is beautifully printed and bound and is altogether creditable to the agency whence it is issued.

## Current Events.

## Monday, July 2.

The Tariff Bill considered by the Senate; a defeat of the one-eighth cent tax on refined sugar is prevented by Senator Quay's vote; the sugar-schedule amended so that the duty and repeal of the bounty will take effect upon the passage of the Bill.

The life of the new President of France is threatened. . . . M. Burdeau is likely to be elected President of the French Chamber. . . . The British Budget Bill passes the committee-stage in the House of Commons.

## Tuesday, July 3.

The Senate passes the Tariff Bill by a vote of 39 to 35; only one Democratic Senator, Mr. Hill, votes against it; the Republicans vote solidly against it. . . . Edwards and Shimer, the newspaper correspondents who refused to answer inquiries of the Senate Investigation Committee, are indicted by the Washington Grand Jury. . . . Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, is declared sane by a special jury, and will be executed.

The French Premier reads President Casimir-Perier's Message, and the Socialists create a disturbance, accusing the Government of regarding the recent election as a sort of restoration. . . . The Italian Chamber reports favorably on a measure against Anarchists, abolishing trial by jury in their cases.

## Wednesday, July 4.

The report of the House committee on the Nicaraguan Canal Bill is made public. . . . Attorney-General Olney orders the indictment of

## The Food Exposition

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President Debs of the Railroad Union; the blockades in Illinois are broken with the aid of Federal troops; violence by railroad-strikers in California results in calling out the militia. . . . Richard Croker, the ex-leader of Tammany, returns from abroad.

Mme. Carnot declines a pension offered her by the French Parliament. . . . A severe earthquake is felt at Tokio and Yokohama.

## Thursday, July 5.

Only the House in session; the Tariff Bill is received from the Senate. . . . The President is reported to favor an aggressive attitude toward the Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill on the part of the House. . . . The House takes up the Bill to tax greenbacks.

M. Burdeau is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. . . . The police of Rome claim to have discovered an Anarchist plot to murder the rulers of all European countries. . . . Cholera is spreading in St. Petersburg and other places in Europe. . . . Lord Dunraven's yacht, the Valkyrie, is sunk in a collision on the Clyde.

## Friday, July 6.

Owing to Republican objection, the Tariff Bill is not reported back to the House by the Ways and Means Committee. . . . In the Senate, several resolutions are introduced with relation to the railroad-strike, and they are all referred. . . . The New York Constitutional Convention votes down a resolution introduced by M. L. Towns, of Brooklyn, condemning the act of the Federal Government in sending troops to suppress the railroad-strike.

Lord Salisbury introduces a Bill in the House of Lords giving the Government power to exclude Anarchist and pauper-immigrants. . . . Cholera is spreading in St. Petersburg.

## Saturday, July 7.

The House sends the Tariff Bill to conference, after a vote of non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

British Liberals are said to be intriguing to oust Lord Rosebery and make Sir William Har-

court Premier. . . . News is received that the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention orders that the Constitution of the Republic shall be proclaimed.

## Sunday, July 8.

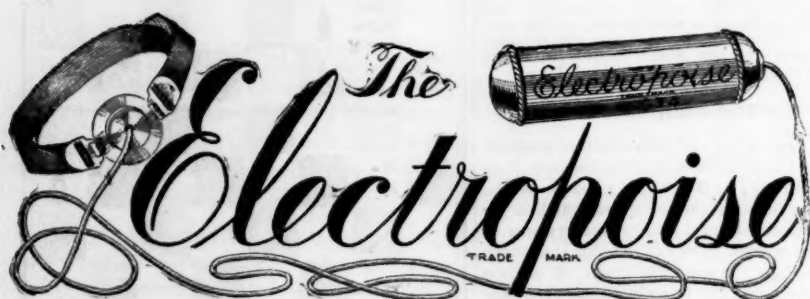
There is a pitched battle between the regular troops and a mob of strikers at Hammond, Ind., one man being killed and four wounded. . . . Rioting continues in Chicago. President Cleveland issues a proclamation calling upon the Chicago rioters to disperse. . . . Labor Unions in New York, Boston, and elsewhere pass resolutions of sympathy with the railroad strikers.

The Italian Chamber passes severe anti-Anarchist measures. . . . Another revolution is feared in Nicaragua.

A CONTRIBUTOR of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, Vienna, recently watched the following scene in a thoroughfare of the Austrian capital: A typical *Gigerl* (dude) stopped at a street-corner, leisurely opened his elegant cigarette-case, when he discovers that matches are not among his outfit. Along comes a workman, smoking a short, black pipe. *Gigerl* asks for a "light." Workman offers him his pipe. *Gigerl* lights cigarette, and throws away the pipe. Ere the workman can express his dissatisfaction, the *Gigerl* offers him one of his prime cigarettes. The workman in turns asks for a "light," throws away *Gigerl's* cigarette and offers him another short, black "clay!"

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